# The Constitution.

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## Daily Constitution.

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TERMS:

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### WEATHER REPORT, AUGUST 5.

*Reported by P. H. Mell, Jr., Chemist and Meteorologist, Dept. Agriculture.*

HEIGHT OF BAROMETER.

| 7 A.M. | 2 P.M. | 9 P.M. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 28.952 | 28 954 | 28.912 | Average height for day 28.939 |

TEMPERATURE.

Temperature of air in shade.

| 7 A.M. | 2 P.M. | 9 P.M. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 76° | 83° | 80° | Mean temp'ture for day 79°.6 |

Maximum temperature for day 82°
Minimum temperature for day 73°
Maximum heat of the direct rays of the sun: 129°

MOISTURE.

Evaporation during the last 24 hours .05 of an inch.

Per cent. of moisture in the air:

| 7 A.M. | 2 P.M. | 9 P.M. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 90 | 72 | 97 | Average for the day 86 |

WIND

blew during the day from the east at the rate of 5.4 miles per hour. This is equal to a pressure of 2 ounces per square foot of surface.

Cloudy throughout the day. Rain during the day.

Radiation from the earth during night of 4th: 64°

Maximum temperature for the night of the 4th: 78°

Minimum temperature for the night of the 4th. 72°

Amount of rainfall Friday .04 of an inch.

*Probabilities: For the South Atlantic and Middle States, slight changes in barometer, southerly to east winds, stationary or slowly rising temperature, and clear or fair weather will prevail, with possible rain areas in the northern portion of the former, and southern portion of the latter.*

*Gulf States Tennessee and Ohio Valley, rising followed by falling barometer, southeast to southwest winds, staitonary or rising temperature, cloudy or partly cloudy weather, and rain areas.*

*During the summer months* THE CONSTITUTION *will be sent to subscribers in the country and at the springs at the rate of $1 00 per month free of postage.*

GOLD opened in New York yesterday at 111⅞ and closed at 112.

LOW MIDDLINGS closed in New York yesterday at 12 1-16. In Liverpool at 6 1-16.

## OUR NEXT GOVERNOR.

### What the Papers of the State say of the Nominations.

Columbus Enquirer.

Georgia has not within her boundaries a nobler gentleman than General Colquitt, the nominee of the democratic party. His election by a heavy majority is assured. All required was the nomination that had been secured. The least majority he can possibly get will be 75,000.

Augusta Constitutionalist.

We suspend for the present the publication of our Colquitt column. The last information received was as follows: Total number of counties, 137; total number for Colquitt, 137. No more to hear from. We shall begin the publication again in October, with the same result as above.

Dalton Citizen.

To support and vote for Alfred H. Colquitt will do violence to no man's conscience. He is good for the democrat or republican, the white man or the black man, and while placing his name at our mast head as the purest symbol of true democracy, we call upon all to rally around his standard, and give him an even 100,000 majority.

Rome Courier.

The convention with an unanimity unparalleled in the history of Georgia politics, has nominated Gen. Colquitt, and with his nomination our opposition ceases, and we shall accord to him a willing, hearty and active support. We believe that his triumphant election is necessary to the perpetuation of democracy in the state, and with it the preservation of good government. We trust that all good democrats will recognize the importance of unity and a hearty acquiescence in the will of the majority, and will accord at once their undivided support to its nominee.

Bainbridge Democrat.

Gen. Colquitt has never been our choice for the position to which he has been called, but now that his nomination has been accomplished, and the sovereign will of the people of Georgia has dropped the mantle of office upon his shoulders, we accept the verdict of that people in good earnest, and will do all in our power for the nominee of the party. Nor can we say that we feel any misgiving for the future. Our oppossition to Gen. Colquitt has been based solely upon the idea of personal preference, and our knowledge of the character of the man leads us to believe he will make Georgia a wise, prudent and just executive; and that in him are embodied those grand principles of purity, honor and patriotism which underlie and are only safeguards of good government.

Augusta Chronicle.

We have urged with all the ability that we possessed the claims of one of Georgia's most honored sons—but we yield to the will of the majority and give to General A. H. Colquitt a full, hearty, unreserved support. We do this with no hesitation or regret, for we know that he is in every way competent for the high office to which he will be borne—that he is a patriot, a Christian gentlemen and a true democrat. In his hands the honor and the interests of our great state will be safe—the one ever untarnished, the other advanced to the fullest and highest prosperity. Let us hope, then, that all differences of the past being forgotten, we shall, as one man, with one single purpose, unite to give our standard bearer a majority that shall make him not only the choice of a party but the choice of all of the people of Georgia.

### List of Patents.

The following is the list of patents bearing date August 1, 1876, issued to residents of southern states. Reported for the CONSTITUTION by C. E. Foster, patent solicitor, 509, 6th street, Washington:

G S Coleman, Dallas, Texas, remedies for constipation, etc; C E Smith, Charleston, S C, breastpin points or tongues; J Barnhart, Retreat Va, wagon bodies; W F Bodine, Knoxville, Va, v hicle hubs; J A Armentrout, Staunton, Va, sheep collars; Tubal C Baxter, Monticello, Kan, potato plows; L Bellingrath, Atlanta, Ga, gas and air mixing apparatus; D C Brown, Logtown, La, fertilizer distributer; S H Davis and I Aycock, Morgan, Ga, plowstocks; L Dreypus, New Orleans, La, faucets; F L Ellis, Greenville, Ala, lint room automatic fire extinguishers; J L Gouley, New Orleans, La, marine safes; C M Jones, West Fork, Ky, bee-hives; N H Mecks, Sartado, Texas, corn planters; C Weams, New Orleans, La, diffusion apparatus; R P Proctor, Edinburg, Va, fendors for car windows; W M Towers and J M Bowie, Rome, Ga, portable furnaces for evaporators.

—The ballet engaged by Jarrett & Palmer for Booth's, has arrived in New York. It consists of ten premieres—four men dancers and six women—and forty coryphees, about whose grace and beauty much preliminary ado has been made. All are Italians and brunettes.

## COUNTY ELECTIONS.

### ACTION OF THE DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE YESTERDAY.

**Mass Meeting Called for Saturday to Select Delegates to the Congressional Nominating Convention.**

**Primary Election for County Officers and Members of the Legislature Set for Friday, the 25th Instant.**

Pursuant to the call of its chairman, Mr. Hoke Smith, a quorum of the county executive committee assembled yesterday at 12 o'clock at the city hall.

In response to questions the chair said that he thought it probable this convention would be held on or about the 15th of September. Mr. Ellis, advocated the calling of a mass meeting of the democracy of this county at an early day to select delegates. Mr. Ellis offered the

FOLLOWING RESOLUTION:

"Resolved, that a mass meeting of the democratic party of Fulton county is hereby called to assemble at the city hall in the city of Atlanta, on Saturday next at twelve o'clock M. for the purpose of selecting delegates to the 5th congressional district convention to be held to nominate a candidate for congress from this district." This was unanimously adopted.

There were present Mr. Hoke Smith, chairman, Mr. WD. Ellis, secretary, Charlie Wells, W. H. Brotherton, G. T. Fry, J. G. Kelly, Dr Samuel Hape, Captain R. C. Mitchell, M. T. Simmons, S. H. Donaldson, M. J. Waits, S. K. Cylom. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Smith, who stated that it had been assembled to determine the plan and day for the election of six delegates to the approaching congressional nominating convention; and secondly to determine the time and place for the nomination of county officers and members of the legislature

Mr Ellis also moved that a committee of three be appointed by the chair to retire and draft resolutions relative to the nomination of county officers and members of the legislature. Adopted.

The chair appointed on this committee, W D Ellis, Samuel Hape, and R C Mitchell.

GENERAL COLQUITT ENDORSED.

Mr. Fry moved that a committee of three be appointed by the chair to prepare suitable resolutions on the nomination for Governor. Adopted.

The chair appointed Messrs G T Fry, J G Kelly and S R Ozborn.

Mr Fry, in behalf of the committee reported the following which was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the Democratic Executive committee of Fulton county heartily indorse the action of the State Democratic convention in the selection of General A. H. Colquitt, for the next governor of Georgia, and that we, as the Democratic Executive committee of Fulton county, pledge to General Colquitt our full and entire support, and also pledge to him the full democratic strength of Fulton county."

THE COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

Mr. Ellis in behalf of a majority of his committee reported a series of resolutions, providing for the nomination of county officers, which produced some discussion.

Whereas, In view of the fact that there are two political parties in this state, striving for the mastery it is conceded on all sides that to secure the triumph of the democratic party, a nomination to select our standard bearer is indispensible; and

Whereas, There is a general desire and demand that such nomination should be conducted in a fair and honest manner, free from all undue pressure, and excitement; therefore be it

Resolved, that in order to give each individual democratic voter in the county a chance to express his opinion, as to who shall be our nomneess, a primary election be held, on Friday the 25th day of August, 1876, from the hours of seven a m, until six p m, at the city hall in the city of Atlanta, and at the several precincts, for members of the legislature, and country officers.

Resolved, That all democrats in the county who are entitled to vote for members of the general assembly shall be entitled to vote in said election.

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend to the candidates to avoid the use of all undue influence and means to secure votes, and that as the representatives of our party, we urge upon all good democrats the necessity of condemning the use of any and all means tending to divert the members of the party from a full, free, and unbiased expression of opinion at the ballot box.

Resolved, that we earnestly request candidates and their personal friends to avoid any press or confusion at the polls, and that voters be left ample room and time to deposit their ballots.

Resolved, That we urge upon the managers the necessity of preventing repeating and illegal voting, and that they allow no crowds to assemble and remain around the ballot-box.

Resolved, That none but avowed democrats shall be allowed to vote.

Resolved, That the chairman of this committee shall appoint three manages for each erection precinct, except for the precinct of Atlanta, where six shall be appointed, and that the managers shall appoint their own clerks.

Resolved, That tally sheets shall be kept, and that at the close of the ballot, the votes shall be counted, and the returns shall be made to this committee on the 26th day of August 1876, at 5 o'clock p m, at the city hall.

Resolved, That the candidates receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared the nominees of the party."

On motion the committee adjourned to meet on the 26th inst, at 5 o'clock p. m. to receive the returns.

## THE TWO SLEEPERS.

### A Sample of Georgia Railroad Skill and Enterprise.

Augusta Constitutionalist.

During these times of depression in all branches of business, the stringency has not borne heavier on any class of our laboring population than the skilled mechanic. Like other corporations, the Georgia road has been forced to put a large number of their employees on half time, and sought by that means to give them work sufficient to keep the wolf actually from the door, and by judicious management have succeeded in so diversifying the labor and division of time as to keep nearly the entire regular number of employees nominally on its pay rolls.

A year or two ago this road concluded to place sleeping cars of its own construction on the night trains. Forthwith two commodious passenger coaches were altered and arranged for the purpose, and a competent and trustworthy porter placed in charge of each, under the eye of the regular conductor. How well this plan succeeded is told in the fact that about two months ago estimates were ordered made for the construction of two additional sleeping cars. These estimates were furnished by the master car builder, Mr. T. M. Preval, who has been an employe of the road twenty-seven years. Work was commenced at once and now the cars are in a fair way for early completion, and will be put upon the road in the fall.

THE DIMENSIONS

of these cars are fifty feet in length and and of the usual width. They will contain each twelve berths—six on a side, wide, roomy and well ventilated. Everybody who has had occasion to travel on those already in use, have remarked this peculiarity of comfort, which is not obtained by the ordinary sleeping places (so called). These berths are all "lower," and have no upper stories They will be sufficiently ample to accommodate two persons comfortably, and will be supplied with the latest improvements.

The cars are built entirely at the Georgia shops in this city and under the immediate supervision of Mr. Preval. Every piece of wood in their composition is Georgia timber and the iron bolt and braces, are all of Georgia production. The wheels, which are of the best Georgia iron, were cast at Rome, in this state, and are of the staunchest construction. Everything about these "Georgia sleepers" is of the very best material, and put together leisurely and securely.

This action on the part of the managers of the Georgia road deserves the patronage and thanks of the traveling public as being at once convenient and cheap. The great majority of the travel between Atlanta and Augusta is done at night, because by taking a berth in one of the sleepers a pleasant night's rest is secured and a day saved in business. The fare for sleeping car is only one dollar and fifty cents extra.

## "TOURING PILGRIMS"

### A St. Louis Drummer's Experience with a Quick Witted Mississippi Girl.

Memphis Avalanche.

A few days since the train which left the Mississippi and Tennessee depot, bound south, had among its passengers a young lady, a fair daughter of Mississippi, one of that kind of girls who possess a modicum of the feminine quality denominated "snap," quick wit, a ready tongue, modesty enough to detect impertinence and courage to rebuke it. Another passenger in the cars was a specimen of the genus homo, yclept a "nice-young man," faultless in his dress, of well-balanced head, so far as the parting of his hair was concerned, which was separated in the middle with geometrical precision, the combing of which consumed much valuable time which might have been employed in putting something under the scalp which might have been of service to him. Like most "nice young men," this one was very fond of the ladies' and seemed to think a young lady, whether a stranger or not, should feel flattered in receiving attention from him. Seeing the young lady seated by herself, and thinking she was traveling alone, the young man took his seat behind her and tried to draw her into a conversation. The young lady was annoyed and made exhibition of her annoyance, but without effect on the "nice young man," who was so persistent that he aroused the young lady's curiosity to know who and what it was that embodied so much cheek and so little brains. She finally asked him his name and occupation, and was told that he was a "touring pilgrim," representing a St. Louis firm. At Hernando, where the train stopped a few minutes, there were several donkeys pastured near the depot, and the young man pointing to them said to the young lady:

"I was raised in the city and do not know anything about the country, can you tell me what kind of animals these are?"

To which the lady replied with a mischievous smile:

"I, too, was raised in the city, but judging from the noise they make and length of their ears I should think they were 'touring pilgrims' from St. Louis. Don't you think so, papa?"

This question was addressed to an elderly gentleman, who was sitting opposite, intently reading a paper.

The judge replied, "Yes, daughter," and continued reading. The young man, whose face suddenly assumed a healthy glow, remembering that he had business to attend to in Hernando, hastily seized his valise and left the train.

### A Noble Showing and Painful Contrast

Macon Telegraph & Messenger,

Gwinnett county cultivates the present year in corn 32,825 acres, wheat 11,934, oats 5,956, rye 141, field peas 2,044, clover 81. cotton 15,651, tobacco 34, sorgum 771, ground peas 19, sweet potatoes 640, melons 109, gardens 250, orchards 2,188. Total number of acres in cultivation 73,447.

But now mark the fact, only three hundred and forty-five hired hands have been employed in the whole county.

All that vast area is sowed, plowed, hoed and harvested by the sturdy white sons of the soil, who are rapidly growing comfortable and independent.

This is very evident when we read that the farmers keep 2,577 milch cows, own 11,143 hogs, 5,844 sheep, 455 goats, 2,841 horses and mules, and will slaughter next winter 5,936 fat hogs. They also raised last year 308,214 bushels of corn, 49,521 bushels wheat, 35,659 bushels sweet potatoes, 1,680 bushels Irish potatoes. 29,221 gallons syrup, 2,427 bushels peas, 2,890 pounds tobacco, 3,755,199 pounds fodder, and sold 5,322 bales of cotton, 5,510 pounds of wool, 7,216 pounds of honey, besides a large amount of dried fruit, wine, etc.

As stated above, all those vast products were reared by white labor save an insignificant portion, and generally by the owners of the land and their sons. This looks like thrift and plenty once more and the harbinger of better times.

But how stands the record in Chatham county, where only negroes till the soil? There the whole number of milch cows is 224; work oxen 22; horses and mules, 224; whole number of hogs, 474, with forty to kill next fall; only 104 sheep; 5 goats; two white laborers, and seven hundred and twenty-six colored. What a contrast! And yet there are no richer lands in Georgia than are to be found in Chatham. The difference between the products of the two counties may be ascribed solely to the unhealthiness of Chatham, and the unreliable nature of negro labor.

The negroes work as little as possible and steal all they can lay their hands upon. And that comprises the whole story.

—The canopy which it is proposed to erect over the statue of Byron will be supported either by Ironic or Corinthian columns base upon a marble floor. It will probably be cased with granite and lined with pure white marble. The cost will be about $30,000.

—There is no act for which a woman about to faint will be more grateful than the act of some kind friends who anticipate the swoon and arranges her dress so that the flounces will be displayed to the best advantage.

## RESUMPTION REPEALED.

### THE COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTION PASSES BY A VOTE OF 106 TO 86.

**Some Bloody Shirt Talk in the Senate—The President's Hamburg Message to be Printed for Distribution—Other Political Points.**

Telegram to the Constitution.

**SENATE.**

WASHINGTON, August 5.—The bill for counting the presidential vote was called up but laid over informally.

**Hamburg Horror.**

Mr. MORTON moved to take up the resolution to print 10,000 copies of the president's Hamburg message and accompanying documents.

Mr. THURMAN hoped it would not be, because it would give rise to a very useless debate. There was more important business than printing papers that were electioneering documents.

The usual number of copies of this message had already been printed for use of the senate, and so far as the information was needed for purposes of legislation a sufficient number of copies were before the body. The only object in printing these 10,000 copies was to circulate them as electioneering documents.

The motion to take up resolutions was agreed yeas 30 nays 15. A strict party vote.

Mr. MORTON said he agreed with his friend from Ohio that there was but one object in having these documents printed, and that was to convey to them information on this subject.

During the debate which lasted all day Mr. THURMAN said all the officers of South Carolina were republicans.

Mr. PATTERSON said he wished the senator would go a little further in his statement, and say the jurors of the state were also republican.

Mr. THURMAN said when any man said that because a juror was not a republican, he could not render an honest judgment, he libeled his state.

Mr. PATTERSON denied that any person had ever been punished in South Carolina for a political murder.

Mr. THURMAN said that probably a case had never been made out to warrant a judgment of guilty.

Mr. PATTERSON replied that they had been so made out frequently.

Mr. THURMAN. That is an assertion against the juror's oath. I prefer to take the juror's oath.

Debate lasted all day.

Short executive session.

Adjourned.

**HOUSE.**

The silver bill went over at the expiration of one hour.

The committees on expenditures of the war department and departments of justice, reported

**The Repeal of Resumption.**

Mr. COX, chairman of the committee on banking and currency, reported a bill repealing the resumption act. He would allow one hour and a half for debate, but declined to allow any amendments. He opened by saying that fixing a day for the resumption was a hopeless menace to property which did no good, and it was considered utterly useless for all practical purposes.

On the vote on the previous question most of republicans abstained from voting. They leaving the house apparently without a quorum, and preventing action or aid. After sometime wasted in the call of the house, MR. COX allowed Hewitt's proposition to be offered as a substitute, when the previous question was seconded without objection. The vote was then taken on Hewitt's substitute which provides for a commission of three senators, three members of the house and three experts to be selected by and associated with the senators and members to consider what measures are necessary and practicable in order to bring about the resumption of specie payment at the earliest possible time consistent with a due regard of interests of our country, and to report a bill embodying the results of its investigation on or before the 15th of December, 1876.

Mr. FORT, of Illinois, wanted to know whether Hewitt offered his substitute as chairman of the national democratic committee, but his question was only answered by loud calls to order, and great noise and confusion, in which the speaker's gavel took a leading part. As the vote progressed great interest was manifested in the result. Mr. Stone, of Missouri had a chair in the area near the clerk's desk and kept a talley of the vote, and a group of members gathered around to watch how it was going; others making inquiries at the clerk's desk, and finally the speaker pro tem had to insist on members taking their seats and not interfering with clerks' duties. Finally a vote was announced as yeas 92, nays 104, so the substitute was rejected.

The vote then taken on the bill reported by the committee from the committee on banking and currency and it was passed, yeas, 106; nays, 86.

**The Vote**

WASHINGTON, August 5.—The vote on repealing the resumption act:

Yeas—Ainsworth, Anderson, Atkins, Banning, Bland, Boon, Bright, Brown, of New York, Brown of Kentucky, Cabell, Caldwell of Alabama, Caldwell of Tennessee, Campbell, Canon, Casson, Cates, Contfield, Clarke of Kentucky, Clark of Missouri, Clymer, Cochrane, Collins, Cook, Cox, Dibrell, Douglass, Durham, Eden, Evans, Faulkner, Felton, Finley, Forney, Fort, Franklin, Gause, Goode, Goodwin, Gunter, Harrison, Hartzell, Haymond, Henkel, Hereford, Holman, Hooker, Hopkins, House, Hubbell, Hunter, Hurd, Jones of New York, Landers of Indiana, Lane, Lawrence, Lewis, Lynde, Mackey, Marsh, McFarland, McMahon, Milliken, Mills, Morgan, Mulchler, Neal, New, Haynes, Phelps, Papelton, Randall, Rea, Reagan, John Ridley, Rice, Riddle, Robinson, Savage, Sleakley, Singleton, Slemons, Bradley, Smith, of Georgia, Southard, Sponnyer, Stevens, Stone, Teese, Thomas, Throckmorton, Tucker, Van Vorhees, Vance of Ohio, Waddell, Walker of Virginia, Walsh, Wells, Whitethorne, Williams of Indiana, Williams of Alabama, Wilhire, Wilson of West Virginia, Yates and Young—106.

Nays—Abbott, Adams, Bagby, G. A. Bagley, J. W. Bagley, Baker, Ballou, Banks, Bell, Blair, Burchard, of Illinois; Caswell, Chittenden, Conger, Crouns, Cutler, Danford, Davy, Durand, Eams, Ely, Freeland, Frye, Gibson, Hale, Hancock Hardenburg, Harris, of Massachusetts; Henderson, Hewitt, of New York; Hoar, Hoge, Hyman, Joyce, Karson, Kehr, Kimball, Lamar, Lapham, Levy, Lynch, McDougal, McCreery, Mead, Metcalf, Miller, Monroe, Morris, Nash, O'Brien, Odell, Oncal, Parker, Page, Pierce, Piper, Platt, Potter, Powell, Pratt, Ramey, Ross, Rusk, Sampson, Schleicher, Sonnickson, Small, Smith, of Pa.; Strart, Sowell, Thompson, Thornburg, Townsend, of Pa.; Tufts, Wart, Walker, of N. Y.; Wart, Warren, Wells, of Miss.; White, Whiting, A S Williams, of Mich.; Willis, Wilson, of Ind.; Woodburn—86.

Mr. COX then reported a bill for a commission of three senators, three representatives and three experts to inquire, first, into the change that has taken place in the relative value of gold and silver, the cause thereof, whether permanent or otherwise, the effect thereof on the trade commerce finance and productive interests of the country, and on the standard of value in this and foreign countries; second, into the policy of the restoration of the double standard in this country and if restored what the legal returns between the two committees on silver and gold shall be; third, into the question of the policy of continuing the legal tender notes concurrently with metalic standards, and the effect thereof on the labor, industry and wealth of the country; fourth, into the best manner of providing for facilitating the resumption of specie payment. The commission to report on or before the 15th of January.

One hour and a half's debate took place, turning chiefly on the question whether or not the bill bill demonetizing silver was or was not passed through the house surreptitiously, and without reading, the affirmative of quesiton being held by Blandford of Missouri, Holman of Indiana, Fort of Illinois and the negative being held by Kasson of Iowa, and Townsend of Pennsylvania.

Mr. FORT declared that the author of the bill demonetizing silver was a London gentleman who come to Washington and spent the winter there. Finally the question was taken and bill passed. Adjourned.

**Radical Campaign Documents.**

WASHINGTON, August 5.—The senate passed a resolution to print 10,000 extra copies of the president's message and accompanying documents on the recent trouble at Hamburg, S. C.

**Gibson's Position.**

The position of Gibson and Wike was wrongly stated in proceedings of the banking and currency committee, yesterday, on the motion in committee directing the chairman to report a bill repealing the time fixed for the resumption of specie payment. Mr. Gibson voted no, and Mr. Wike voted aye.

The amendment proposed by the senate military committee to the house bill for the protection of the Rio Grande border is verbal, making its provisions mandatory.

**Blandford's Silver Bill.**

In the house, Blanford's silver bill came up in order and he was remonstrated with as a vote could not possibly be reached. Blandtord replied the minority might fillibuster and be——. He was determined to call it every morning during the session. This course will defeat continually an important hour every day. The house is now fillibustering.

### MORE RADICAL THIEVERY.

**The Committee on Expenditures Report Against Grant and his Minions.**

Telegram to the Constitution.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The committee on expenditures of the department of justice, report that after a full and careful consideration of the facts developed by the testimony and by the laws under which the judiciary fund is appropriated, and the law appropriating the kuklux fund, from which Davenport got his money, they feel compelled to report that the president and the two attorneys general, Akerman and Williams, who supplied Danforth with the $34,000 from the latter fund, diverted it from its proper purpose to one entirely foreign to the objects of law. The resolutions recommend legislation which shall prevent such abuses.

The minority present a report in which it is claimed that the money was properly expended.

## LIGHTNING LITERATURE.

### FORTY FISHERMEN DROWNED OFF THE COAST OF ENGLAND.

**Orth's Successor—A Bank Suspended—Vanderbilt Asleep—Radical Thieves in Louisiana, etc.**

Telegram to the Constitution.

**William Will Watch Wagner.**

LONDON, August 5.—Emperor, William has written to king of Bavaria saying if health permits he will attend Wagner's festival which takes place this week.

**Massachusetts Radicalism.**

BOSTON, August 5.—The republican state central committee to-day voted to hold the state convention at Worcester, Wednesday September 6th.

**Fillibustering in Parliament.**

LONDON, August 5.—After a long bitter discussions chiefly in consequence of reactionary and is made by private members and accepted by the government, Viscount Sanders education bill passed the house and commons to-day 119 to 46. The house met at noon for the purpose of considering this bill and though the bill went through the committee last night it was under three and a half hours further debate to-day.

**Cuban Blood.**

NEW YORK, August 5.—A dispatch from Havana received to-day at the office of the Spanish consulate, in this city, is translated as follows: A so-called insurgent brigadier, Juglesit Cabecella, one of the most daring of the insurrection in Cuba, was killed yesterday near Yagureves in a fight with guerrillas who were pursuing him. The insurgents suffered a loss of six killed and some wounded.

**Average Radicals.**

NEW ORLEANS, August 5.—The state tax collectors Lapist of St. Martin parish, Rantell of St. Mary's, and Riley of Morehouse, are reported defaulters to the state in sums varying from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars each.

**Vanderbilt Asleep.**

NEW YORK, August 5.—Vanderbilt was sleeping quietly at one o'clock this morning.

NEW YORK, August 5.—Commodore Vanderbilt passed an easy night and felt considerably better this morning. His physicians do not anticipate any immediate danger.

**Orth's Successor.**

INDIANAPOLIS, August 5.—Hon. Benj Harrison of this city, succeeds Orth as the republican candidate for governor of Indiana.

**Elected to Parliament.**

LONDON, August 5.—Mr. Walter Barrell, conservative, has been elected to parliament for Shencham, in place of his brother, Sir Percy Burrell, deceased.

**The Blockade Raised.**

MADRID, Aug. 5.—Intelligence received here from the west coast of Africa announces that the blockade by the British squadron of Wheydat coast, has been raised.

**Forty Fishermen Drowned.**

LONDON, August 5.—Upwards of forty fisherman and sailors of coasting vessels perished in the gale which prevailed on the coasts of England and Scotland last Thursday.

**Whipping the Indians.**

CHICAGO, July 5.—Advices received at General Sheridan's head quarters this a m. state that the fight occurred between the party of herders and a band of Indians on the 4th inst. One Indian was killed. The whites succeeded in capturing a considerable number.

**A Suspended Bank.**

POTTSVILLE, PA., August 5.—The Miners' trust company savings bank suspended on account of investments in iron property which depreciated.

## BULLETINS FROM BELGRADE.

### FIGHTING, FIGHTING, EVERY-DAY BUT NOBODY HURT.

**The Turks Evacuate Kleck.—The Porte Called upon to Punish the Salonica Murderers—The Battle of Tressebaba.—Alexinatz Road in Possession of the Turks.**

Telegram to the Constitution.

**A Battle Raging.**

LONDON, July 5.—A Reuter's dispatch from Belgrade contains the following official bulletin: The Turks attacked Otto Gurgossertz' army at Tressebaba yesterday. The fighting lasted from one to eight o'clock in the afternoon. The centre of the Turkish army was driven back one mile. Gen. Horratontch attacked the Turks, the engagement continuing the Servians took entrenchments at Mianor and penetrated Turkish camps.

**A Probable Turkish Success.**

LONDON, August 5.—The Standard's Paratchin correspondent says that the indications are that the fighting at Matizoor has resulted in a success for the Turks. If this is a fact the communications between Shaibschar and Alexinatz will be interrupted. A fact in corroboration of other indications is that Tchernayoff's chief of staff has arrived at Paratchin on his way from Alexinatz to Shaibschar. Had the road been clear he would not have made this detour.

A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Nissa says that the Alexinatz road is in possession of the Turks.

**Seeking Surgeons.**

LONDON, August 5.—The Turkish ambassador here announces that he has been authorized to engage twenty or thirty English surgeons for field service in the Turkish armies.

**A Turkish Evacuation.**

RAGUSA, August 5.—Yesterday the Turkish garrison at Alem, the Turkish portion of Kleck, destroyed the fortifications and embarked for Antivar. There was a battle yesterday near Trebinje, but no particulars have been received.

**A Demand for Fulfillment.**

LONDON, August 5.—A dispatch from Athens to the Times reports that the French and German ambassadors have intimated to the porte they will leave Constantinople to-morrow unless indemnity for the two consuls murdered at Salonia is paid and sentence of military and naval commanders publicly read. The porte hesitates to execute the sentences fearing resentment of the mussulmen.

**Roumanian Resignation.**

BUCHAREST, August 5.—Roumanian ministry resigned. No cause assigned.

### REFORM IS NECESSARY.

**Meeting of the Peabody Trustees—No Hope for Schools in Louisiana, Florida and South Carolina Until Radicalism is Past.**

Telegram to the Constitution.

GREEN BRIER WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. VA., August 5.—Dr. Sears reports to the Peabody school fund trustees now in session here, a general flourishing condition of public schools in the southern states except in Florida, South Carolina and Louisiana.

Mr. Geo. Peabody Russell, of England, who spent the last winter in the south, expressed the opinion that nothing could be expected from the states named in the way of advancing their industrial interest until there was an entire change in the state governments.

### SURPLUS OF SILVER.

**Threatenings of a Financial Panic in India.**

Telegram to the Constitution.

SIMLA, August 5.—The official gazette of India publishes a resolution of the Viceroy in council, viewing the condition of the finances, and stating it afforded grave causes for anxiety. The customs revenue is declared to be unfavorable, and orders should therefore be issued to stop all preventible outlay. Expenditures for extraordinary public works should be largely reduced with the object of lessening the threatened deficit. The resolution concludes as follows: The financial disorder is solely due to the rapid fall in the value of silver.

### MEXICAN MARAUDERS.

**The Troops to Look After the Thieves.**

Telegram to the Constitution.

WASHINGTON, August 5.—The following is the amended bill for the protection of the Texas frontier:

Resolved, that for the purpose of giving efficient protection to the country between the Rio Grande and the Neuces rivers in the state of Texas from cattle thieves, robbers and murderers from the Mexican side of the river, the president of the United States be and is hereby authorized to station and keep on the Rio Grande from the mouth of that river to Fort Duncan, and further if necessary, a sufficient force of cavalry for field service, in addition to such infantry force as may be necessary for garrison duty, and to assign recruits to said regiments so as fill each troop to the number of one hundred privates, and they shall be kept to that strength as near as may be.

The amendment strike out the words "and required" and substitute "a sufficient force for two regiments," and to substitute "as near as may be" for "as long as they shall be" required for that service.

—To write a good love letter you ought to begin without knowing what you mean to say, and to finish without knowing what you have written.—Rousseau.

## CORISANDE,

### THE BLIND BEGGAR'S DAUGHTER

BY H. K. SHACKLEFORD.

CHAPTER IV.

Jack Butler, the policeman, was a man of indominable pluck, and the thought that the little apple-boy had been laughing in his sleeve at him, and before his very face too, nettled him beyond endurance. He plunged after him with all his might, endeavoring to raise a hue and cry against him. Billy was now hard pushed, as he was encumbered with a pair of new boots which materially interfered with his locomotion. For awhile it seemed as if the officer would over take him, and the policeman called to him:

"Better stop, you little rascal, for I'm bound to have you!"

But Billy had no intention of following the spirit of this gratuitous advice, though he did appear to do so in the letter of it. When within a few feet of him, and Jack was about to reach out and grasp him, Billy suddenly dropped to the ground, doubled up into a knot, and the next moment the burly policeman lay sprawling on the ground beyond him, stunned and confused. When he rose to a sitting posture he glared savagely around him, but Billy was no where to be seen. He had gone

"Where the woodbine twineth"

and the discomfited knight of the locust sat there, hooted at and taunted by the score of boot-blacks and news boys who had kept up with the race. He had dislocated one of his thumbs, knocked the skin off both his knees, and his whole body sustained a shock that sickened him. To say he was mad would be but a mild expression. He was in a fuming rage, and ground his teeth in fiercest pasion.

"Curses on the young imp!" he hissed, as he slowly rose to his feet and limped away. "I'll make him sweat for this if it takes me the balance of my life. I'll have a warrant issued for his arrest. Lord, how my thumb does hurt!"

In the meantime, Billy, having overthrown his pursuer, fled down a narrow alley way, through to another street, along which he ran several blocks, until he found he was not pursued. By this time the street lamps were being lighted, and Billy relinquished the idea of visiting the hospital that evening. He went down another street and entered a small hotel, ordered supper and a bed, and soon retired to rest and to think over the situation.

Jack Butler, true to his threat, had a warrant for the arrest of Billy Goss, and the police instructed to arrest him. He was charged with fighting in the street. Early the next morning Billy repaired to the barber's shop and donned his old clothes again, leaving his new suit in charge of one of the barbers who he knew. He repaired to the store of Mr. Chalmers and reported the news of the fracas between himself and Tom Jones, and the loss of his basket and cap.

"And they'se just after me all the time, sir," he added.

"Of course you can't sell apples as long as the police chase you wherever you go!" remarked Mr. Chalmers.

"No sir," said Billy, demurely.

"Now tell me the whole truth, my lad," said Mr. Chalmers, "who commenced the fight? who struck the first blow?"

"He hit me first."

"Are you sure of that?"

"Yes sir."

"No mistake, eh?"

"Aint that his mark?" asked Billy, placing the end of his index finger on a dark circle under his left eye "Ain't that where he hit me the first lick?"

"Really, I don't know," said Mr. Chalmers, "I don't know any thing about it."

"Well, if you'd a been me you'd a knowed it."

"No doubt of that, my lad," said the merchant, smiling. "But what's to be done about it, now that the police are after you?"

"I dunno, 'less I keep my heels greased for a run all the time."

"But that will interfere with business," remarked Mr. Chalmers. "I think we had better go into the police court this morning and settle the matter at once."

Billy looked blank. It was no part of his programme to go and surrender himself, but he suspected, and not without reason, that Mr. Chalmers would not leave him in trouble.

"Will you go with me sir?" he asked, looking up at his kind benfactor.

"Yes, I will go with you. We will go and see Tom, and see what he has to say about that fight. But it will be nearly two hours yet before the court meets. Let's go out and see if we can't find that suit of clothes I pomised you yesterday."

Billy leaped to his feet in joyful excitement, and followed the gentleman out into the street. In the next block they entered a clothing store where he was soon fitted to a good suit of clothes, under clothing, hat and boots,

"I see you have had your hair cut," remarked Mr. Chalmers, as he placed a hat on the youth's head.

"Yes sir, I went to a barber yesterday and had it cut, It had growed too long."

"I think so. Does that hat fit you?"

"Yes sir."

"Then let's go back to the store—but stay. You ought to have an every day working suit, and save these for Sunday. Get him a good, coarse, strong suit of clothes, sir."

The clerk soon had them down on the counter, and Billy could hardly contain himself for joy. He seized Mr. Chalmers hand, and in a choking voice said:

"You are good sir. I will try to be a good boy, and mind every thing you say," and as he spoke the tears coursed down his freckled cheeks. Tears are always the test of sincerity and as the generous christian merchant saw the lad's tears he believed their sincerity as firmly as in his own existence.

"Remember my lad" he said "that I am doing this for your good, hoping your future conduct will justify me, If you are a good boy, industrious and punctual at Sunday school, you will always find a friend in me."

On their way back to the merchant's store they met a policeman who stopped and stared at Billy, as if he was not certain as to his identity. Billy did not seem to notice it, but he kept one eye on him. But they passed on, reaching the store, where the second suit of clothes were left until they could return from the police court. Billy followed Mr. Chalmers to the court room, feeling confident that whatever was in store there for him Mr. Chalmers would not let him suffer. They arrived there some time before the court opened and half a dozen policemen at once pounced on our hero.

"Oh, ain't you brave now!" sarcastically asked Billy, whose courage rose with the dangers that surrounded him.

"Bring all of 'em to help take a little boy."

"Hush, Billy," said Mr. Chalmers laughing in spite of himself. "Let him go, gentlemen," turning to the officers. "He has come here with me to stand his trial, and I will be responsible for him to the court."

The officers knew Mr. Chalmers, and at once released him. Billy could not refrain from showing his contempt for the whole police force, behind his benefactors back, which he did in various ways. If there was anything for which he had contempt it was a policeman, said contempt having heen planted in his bosom only twenty-four hours before. It had attained a wonderful growth in so short a time.

Mr. Chalmers asked to see Tom Jones, and the polite station keeper conducted him and Billy to one of the cells in which the unfortunate youth was confined. When they entered they found him squatted in a corner, crying bitterly.

"Hello Tom," said Billy cheerfully. "Why didn't you cut sticks like I did, eh!"

Tom jumped to his feet in amazement.

"Ain't they cotched you yet, Billy," he asked in boyish surprise.

"Nary cotch," sententiously replied our hero, "they couldn't do it, Tom."

"How did you get in here then?"

"Mr. Chalmers has come to see you, and he is so kind and good, Tom, that you must tell him the whloe truth about our muss, if you want him to be your friend. Didn't you hit me first, Tom?"

"Yes," said Tom penitently, "but you know I was madder'n a hornet, Billy."

"I know you was, Tom," he remarked, and you hit me harder'n a mule can kick. Here's my hand, Tom, and let's be friends."

Tom burst into tears as he clasped Billy's hand; and Billy himself hastily drew his sleeve across his eyes.

"That confession was ingeniously drawn out," remarked Mr. Chalmers to the station keeper, "that Billy is the sharpest witted youth I ever saw."

"He was too much for Jack Butler, at any rate," replied the officer, smiling.

"He couldn't catch him, I suppose."

"No, he tripped Jack and threw him so heavily he will not be able for duty in a week."

"Mercy on me!" ejaculated Mr. Chalmers. "He never told me anything about that!"

"Of course not," said the officer. "He told you only his side of the story."

"Come here, Billy!" said Mr. Chalmers sternly. "Did you trip and throw Mr. Butler, a policeman yesterday?"

"He was a running after me, sir, and how could a little boy like me keep a big man like him from running over him? He just run over me like I was a stump, and fell down himself."

Mr. Chalmers and the station keeper saw the point so ingeniously made by the lad, and laughed heartily, at the expense of poor Jack Butler.

"Cheer up Tom, my lad," said Mr. Chalmers, to the weeping prisoner. "If you will promise me to come to Sunday school every Sabbath, with Billy here, I will pay your fine for you."

"Yes sir!" cried Tom, eagerly seizing the generous merchant's hand and covering it with tears. "I will go every Sunday, sir, see if I don't!"

"Well, I will try you, Thomas," said the merchant, "so dry your tears and feel easy about it. Let him go with me, sir," to the officer, "and I will be responsible for his appearance."

"Come out Tom," said the keeper, and the boy sprang out of the room as if shot out of a mortar. They repaired at one to the court room, where, when the case was called, Tom told the story of the fight, acknowledging to having struck the first blow. This exonerated Billy from blame in the matter. Tom was fined five dollars and costs, which Mr. Chalmers paid. As all three were about to leave the court room, an officer arrested Billy on a charge of resisting an officer.

Mr. Chalmers turned to the court and said:

"May it please the court, this charge is the result of chagrin or malice, and the officer that would stoop to make such a charge against such a stripling as this boy is, ought to be dismissed from the force in disgrace. The idea of this child resisting an officer is simply absurd. This resistance lay in the free use of his heels, which he told me this morning he keeps greased for fast running."

The court smiled, and remarked:

"The case is dismissed," and Billy was once more free.

To be continued.

### First Bales of Cotton.

Savannah News.

Savannah has the honor of having received the first bale of the crop of 1876, thus being in the advance of any of her sister ports. The bale mentioned in yesterday's News, whose arival was announced by telegraph, with another bale of Florida growth, reached the city yesterday morning, by the Atlantic and Gulf railroad. They were both consigned to Messrs. J. W. Lathrop & Co. They were immediately sent to the cotton exchange upon their arrival, where they were subjected to close inspection by the cotton men and pronounced to be middling. The Georgia bale was shipped by Mr. J. G. Stephens, Albany, Dougherty county, and the Florida bale by Mr. Daniel Bevill, of Bellville. Both bales were sold to Mr. Joseph Huil, the former at 15 cents and the latter at 15 1-16 cents, and were by him shipped to Mr. D. H. Baldwin, New York.

The usual "good time" over the reception of the first bale was had by the members of the cotton exchange at the expense of those interested.

The first bale of Georgia cotton last year was received at Savannah on the 31st of July. The record for the past six years, which will be of some interest, is as follows:

1870—August 7; Georgia growth, weight 510 pounds; sold at 40 cents.

1878—August 5th; Florida growth, weight 417 pounds, sold at 30 cents. August 9th; Georgia growth, weight 436 pounds, sold at 32½ cents.

1872—July 31st; Florida growth, weight 406 pounds, sold at 25¼ cents. August 1st; Georgia growth, weight 535 pounds, sold at 20½ cents.

1873—August 8th; Georgia growth, weight 510 pounds, sold at 27 cents. August 10th; Floriday growth, weight 380 pounds, sold at 21 cents.

1874—August 6th; Georgia growth, weight 545 pounds, sold at 21 cents.

1875—July 31st; Georgia growth, weight 485 pounds, not sold on arrival.

Georgia has the credit of sending the first bale to Savannah in 1870, '73, '74, '71 and '76; Florida in 1871, '72 and '73.


### ADVERTISING RATES

RATES OF ADVERTISING FOR USUAL ADVERTISERS, THE RATES BASED IN THE FOLLOWING TABLE:

| Length of Square Ten Lines. | 1 w'k | 2 w'ks | 3 w'ks | 4 w'ks |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| One Square..... | $ 3.00 | $ 5.00 | $ 8.00 | $10.00 |
| Two Squares..... | 6.50 | 11.50 | 15.50 | 18.00 |
| Three Squares.. | 9.00 | 16.50 | 22.00 | 26.50 |
| Four Squares... | 11.00 | 20.00 | 27.00 | 33.00 |
| Five Squares.... | 13.00 | 23.00 | 31.00 | 39.00 |
| Six Squares..... | 14.50 | 25.50 | 35.50 | 44.00 |
| Seven Squares.. | 16.00 | 27.00 | 39.00 | 48.5 |
| Half Column.... | 30.00 | 50.00 | 70.00 | 85.0 |
| One Column..... | 50.00 | 75.00 | 90.00 | 100.0 |

Advertisements inserted three times a week, one-fourth off the table rates: two times a week, one-half off the table rates; once a week, $1 per square, each insertion. Weekly, $1 per square, each insertion.

Theatres, Shows, Minstrel Companies, and such like amusements $1 per square for first insertion, and 75 cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

Notices of any kind in "Preferred Locals" 25 cents per line each insertion. "City Locals" (in brevier) 20 cents per line, each insertion; in "Local and Business" 15 cents per line, each insertion. "Captions" are counted as two lines. A line is estimated at six words. Contract rates reasonable. Transient Advertisements must be paid in advance.

...aily Constitution

PRINTER FOR CITY AND COUNTY.

[illegible]

GENERAL TRAVELING AGENTS:
... N. ACTON. E. H. PARKER.

**Supreme Court Decisions.**

The pamphlet of Decisions for term just closed are now ready for delivery. Send order at once. Price, $1 00 per pamphlet to CONSTITUTION subscribers; $2 00 to others. Volumes 46, 47, 48, 49, for sale. Address THE CONSTITUTION office, Atlanta Ga.
june3—dtf

REPORTS of open cotton multiply, and the caterpillar will have to hurry up to do much damage this year.

THE Cincinnati Southern and the Southern Pacific railroads are each laying track at the rate of a mile a day.

THERE will be no extension of the time for closing the centennial exhibition. Exhibitors would not stay, and the show will be closed on the advertised day.

THE new commissioner of internal revenue, Gen. Raum, is one of the men who hastened to congratulate Babcock by telegraph on his acquittal at St. Louis. The whisky ring is still powerful.

PIKE COUNTY COURIER: Although Mr. Candler does not speak on the numerous bills before congress, he can truthfully be called one of the most watchful members on the floor of the house.

AT Darien the friends of General Colquitt fired one hundred guns in honor of his nomination. From all parts of the state come news of great rejoicing and deep satisfaction over the work of the convention. Georgia is preparing to roll up an astonishing majority for Tilden, Hendricks and Colquitt.

THERE is trouble brewing in South Carolina again, for the notorious Whipper, whom Gov. Chamberlain "vetoed," declares that he will take possession of the judgeship that he wants on the 26th instant. He calls on his friends to support him.

DECATUR, Dougherty, Clay, Early, Baker, Worth and Mitchell have elected delegates who will favor Captain Smith's renomination. Dick Whiteley is to be nominated on Wednesday next at Thomasville, and Mr. Smith is needed to turn him down so that he will stay down.

MR. MARKHAM is to have have opposition from within the party that won't be reformed. Rufus R. Sampson, a popular individual of color, living in Griffin, has announced himself for congress, and the Griffin News thinks his race will stick to him in preference to any white radical.

THE contest between Mr. Atkins and the Skowheganite is to come off next Thursday. As the colored members of the custom house gang are for Atkins, it is believed that Bryant will have to retire. Neither can be elected, but the candidate defeated at the polls would have the control of the patronage for a few months, and hence the anxiety.

THE Augusta Chronicle gives the aggregate results of Richmond's tax digests for the past six years:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1876 | $16,174,335 92 |
| 1875 | 17,616,239 07 |
| 1874 | 18,223,311 30 |
| 1873 | 17,389,910 00 |
| 1872 | 16,359,450 00 |
| 1871 | 15,651,460 00 |

This is an excellent showing, says the Chronicle, taking the universal shrinkage of values into consideration.

BEFORE the panic the tariff brought more than $216,000,000 of revenue. This year it is estimated that it will not bring $140,000,000. If the present rate of decline continues it will not in a few years yield enough to pay the interest on the public debt. This only shows that the policy of the house of representatives in cutting down expenses is the only true solution of our difficulties. The continuation of the republican policy means increased taxation.

MANLY AND SENSIBLE.

The Griffin News indulges in the following sensible remarks concerning Hon. Milton A. Candler, while it is the warm Advocate of Hon. A. M. Speer. The district will endorse this endorsement of Mr. Candler:

From various parts of our curiously constructed district we hear favorable reports of Mr. Candler's renomination. DeKalb and Henry have already elected delegates instructed to vote for him, and Houston seems inclined that way. While we have a choice which is not Mr. Candler, still we must say he has made a most acceptable member. He is a man of sense and integrity. True, there is no "gush" about him, and he isn't handsome, but he is a good man; and rather than have a squabble, we will cheerfully support Candler for a second term. He is a good, substantial, solid, honest man, that the people can safely trust. Although we prefer another man, yet we wont go back on Candler.

THAT it is the intention of the republican leaders to get Grant to send troops into the close southern states to intimidate the white voters, there scarcely remains a doubt in Washington. The Hamburg outrage, and it was an infamous outrage, which occurred in the only ... in republican southern state, is to be cited as the excuse for sending troops to Louisiana and Mississippi, to effect the frauds which defeated the will of the people in those states for a number of years. Advice from Chandler and Morton has changed the tone of the republican papers toward Grant to enable the party to use him to consummate the contemplated outrage on the southern states, for without the co-operation of the president the troops can not be obtained.—Toledo Democrat.

"FINEST watering place in the country! Saratoga and Long Branch nowhere! Salubrious climate, mountain prospects, pleasant sites for picnic parties in mountain dells about the works of the far-famed Little Big Horn ... Water with medicinal properties much praised by Major Reno and party, late visitors; in short, every attraction of a first-class fashionable abode for the heated term. The closest attention paid to all visitors; charges moderate, and always on horseback. Nice place for nurses and children, much affected by the military. An elegant summer resort—Recumbent Bison, proprietor."

JUST now one of the most enlivening pictures is Colonel Fred Grant, heir apparent to his father's immense fortune and bad conduct, as he plays croquet at Palmer's villa, near Chicago. Colonel Fred is fighting Sitting Bull by proxy, but his bravery must not be questioned, for with each stroke of the mallet there is an imaginary dead Indian. This is the proper way to wreak vengeance on Custer's slayers.

THE LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

We anticipate the mails this morning by presenting in full form the letters that the country has eagerly awaited. They should be read and reread. Mr. Tilden's particularly deals with bottom facts in connection with the financial problem, and together they constitute an admirable application of the true principles of government to living issues.

The fun-making of the radicals is now over. They have got the letters that they affected to want so badly, and we hope they had the consistency to read them through. When they struck this sentence in Mr. Hendricks' letter, "I unequivocally declare that I agree to the principles, approve the policies and sympathize with the purposes enunciated in the platform," they must have discovered that the dog and the tail on which they have speculated so much lately, will wag harmoniously. If, however, they have any doubts on that point they should read over the concluding paragraph of Mr. Hendrick's letter, and forever after hold their tongues. The party, the ticket and the platform are parts of a grand, harmonious and invincible whole, as the radicals will discover when they fruitlessly butt against it in the coming election.

The letters freely discuss the question of resumption. Mr. Tilden arraigns the republican party for the backward steps it has taken in this matter It has made promises that it has not tried to fulfill. He therefore urges the substitution of a gradual and safe system of preparation for the valueless date named in the resumption act. He wants the substance of resumption instead of its shadow. Mr. Hendricks declares that gold and silver are the real standards of our values, and that no one desires a return to specie payments more earnestly than he does. He also denounces the humbug resumption clause, under which no preparations have been made. Like Governor Tilden he favors a return to specie payments through public economy, official retrenchment, the promotion of our industries and wise legislation. All this can be done without disturbing public or commercial credit, and to such a safe and sound policy both of our candidates stand pledged. All such questions, Mr. Tilden declares, belong to the domain of practical administrative statesmanship, and, if elected, he would deem it a duty to so use all his influence and official power as best and soonest to bring about resumption.

The causes of the present unparalleled distress in business are considered in each of the letters and the true remedies pointed out. The necessity of reform in the civil service are also discussed, and the necessity for a general and sweeping change in all branches of official life is made manifest. Mr. Tilden insists that a requisite of civil service reform in this country consists in the disqualification of the chief magistrate for re-election.

After denouncing the systematic and unsupportable misgovernment imposed on the states of the south, Gov. Tilden urges the establishment of cordial fraternity and good will amongst citizens, of whatever race and color, and, if elected, he says he would not fail to protect all citizens, whatever their former condition, in every political and personal right. No colored man, no man of any color, can ask more than that.

These letters cover in the plainest terms every issue of the canvass. They should be carefully read by all who wish to understand the questions upon which the two parties are divided. The necessity of reform is particularly set forth. They are in short, grand campaign documents. We have used every endeavor to present them aright this morning, that our readers might at the earliest moment be in possession of the utterances of our standard bearers. If the country is not prepared to endorse the principles set forth in these letters, after the experience of the past eight years, then indeed may we despair of the republic. But the indications are that they will endorse them, and that they will select the men who have given them such clear expression to put them in execution.

GOOD ROADS.

This is the golden opportunity of the men who want better country roads. This is emphatically the chance of the men who believe in having roads that can be used in bad weather, as opposed to those who would have us go on struggling through quagmires as our fathers did before us. For this is the time when the honest voter is called upon to choose between a score or more of men who are anxious to serve the state in the legislature. If therefore you want good roads, select the man that will vote, if elected, to change our present abominable highway laws. Now is the time for the road-improvers, for the men both of town and country, to make themselves felt on this subject; and we hope they will take good care to send up to Atlanta next winter enough members to convince the balance that good roads are the most economical and altogether the best policy.

The present method of repairing the roads is almost no method at all. It does not result in a gradual annual improvement. In nineteen cases out of twenty the roads of the state are no better than they were twenty years ago. In other words all the labor we do expend on roads is wasted, for the careless superficial work leaves them in a condition to require just as much more work next year, and there is no improvement as the years go by. This is sheer waste and shiftlessness.

The result of this policy is severely felt by all classes, although they may not know it. Bad roads retard the growth of towns, keep down the price of farming lands, and levy a tax in time, if not in damages, on every one who uses them. This subject especially relates to the material prosperity of the farmer. If the roads that lead to market are well nigh impassible for a part of the year, he is the greatest sufferer. His lands are depreciated in value, and on every load of produce that he draws to market in bad weather he is severely taxed. The extra wear and tear of animals, harness and vehicles in Georgia would, in a single year, put our roads in admirable condition so that a light annual highway tax expended under an intelligent plan, would keep them so. This however is impracticable, but the adoption of a system which would lead to a gradual annual improvement is not impracticable, and is needed as few other things are needed in the state.

Good roads would wonderfully vitalize the back districts of the state, which in turn would impart a new vigor to the towns and railroads that they feed. They would pave the way for a revolution in material things that would be astonishing. At present we are stuck in the mud. We are literally so a part of the year. This need not be. Let every man therefore who wants better roads find out which one of the numerous patriots that seek his ballot for a legislative honor, is in favor of a better highway system, and vote accordingly, thus aiding to put us all in a way to get out of the mud.

THE CENTENNIAL HARVEST.

What crops! The produce bulls are dead, and the chronic crop grumblers have not a word to say. From the coast to the Rio Grande, from the Ohio to the Gulf, come reports of glorious crops. No crop is poor this year. The very soil seems to have exerted itself to celebrate the centennial by bringing forth fruits to fill the hearts of struggling men with joy. Plenty of food, even a superabundance of it, is assured for one whole year. Some say we have made enough for two years, but that will prove an exaggeration, for man and beast will live hereafter untrammelled by the spectre of want.

All crops are good, as we have said. The cotton crop is perhaps too good, and no worms appear to lessen it. New rice is coming in, and it is known that the crop will be larger than last year's. The hot weather and seasonable showers throughout the sugar belt will put that crop far beyond all previous post bellum figures.

The food crops of the south are nearly all made. Texas does not know what to do with her surplus of corn, wheat, rye, oats, and barley. She can not sell any of it to the rest of the southern states for they have raised their own breadstuffs, except possibly a deficiency of wheat in some of the states that planted too much cotton. An abundance of corn is a fixed fact in every southern state. The crop is being contracted for at twenty-five cents a bushel in Texas, and at twenty-two cents in Memphis. The cribs will soon be full to overflowing, and a good share of it will fortunately have to be turned into bacon. And there is no hog cholera. We need not only an abundance of corn, but we need a superabundance of it, so that our farmers will be forced to keep hogs in order to consume the corn they cannot sell. It has come at last, and so has a fine crop of sweet potatoes, and of all other food crops, except, in Georgia, wheat and peaches.

What is true of the south is also true of the northeast. The wheat is harvested, and the harvest is fully up to the average. A grand corn crop is hastening to maturity. The oat crop is unusually good. The potato crop is enormous. Hay has produced far beyond any previous year, and the apple crop is large. Taken altogether, says the Toledo Blade, the farm products of the northeost will exceed those of last year from thirty to sixty per cent.

Even the northwestern states will do what they can to make this a year of plenty; and from over seas come similar reports of handsome crops. A kind Providence has blessed the whole world. And what a world of happiness flows from a knowledge of full corn cribs and smoke-houses!

Here in Georgia we have to admit that it is a most remarkable season. We have no corn to buy, and if we had no bacon, no hay, no mules to buy abroad, what a happy people we would be? We can and should produce all the bacon, hay and mules that we need. Let us resolve to do so next year, and laugh at hard times. We can face the times very serenely as it is, and we only wish that other parts of the country were as well off.

BREAD OR BLOOD.

This was the cry of fierce, determined men at Cincinnati the other night. "We will have," said one of the men from the esplanade, "bread or blood. I mean what I say." It is hard to starve, said Gen. Cary to them, when but a pane of glass is between the perishing and bread, and yet revolution, he told them, must be avoided. The hastily collected gathering at Cincinnati was more threatening than any other that has been held in the country, but similar meetings in New York, Newark and Jersey City show that labores and even skilled employees are in such a state of want that bread riots are imminent. In New York city alone it is estimated that 200,000 are unemployed. Chicago also has a vast number clamorous for employment, dissatisfied and suffering. There is not a city or manufacturing district in the north or west that is not full of distress. The general stagnation of business has reached down from the merchant and the millionaire to the workingman, and cases of actual starvation are not unknown. The people are dying, says the Brooklyn Argus, with food all around them and none within their reach.

All this is occurring, not in the long, trying winters of the northern climate, but in midsummer, when work is ordinarily plenty, life easily sustained and clothing and fuel almost unnecessary. What will the situation be when the winter sets in? This question troubles the baker, the butcher and the green grocer of northern cities. It troubles the man of wealth; it distresses the hearts of all thinking men.

It may be safely asserted that the country has never known so much summer poverty. Why is it? There is a cause for all things. There is no lack of food, or fuel, or clothing in the land. The harvests are superabundant—never were better. Prices of all the necessaries of life are low, and yet men are starving, factories are idle, business is paralyzed. We may be sure that the men who are in direst want understand the situation. They see that the fifteen years of unmitigated unlimited republican rule have brought the masses to the verge of dispair, while they have enabled the few to pile up colossal fortunes. They see the result even if they cannot explain the financial legislation and misgovernment that has made it, not only possible, but unavoidable. The day of reckoning is at hand, and the plunderers and monopolists, the land grabbers and jobbers are to be driven from power, if the signs are not deceptive.

In the agricultural states of the south bountiful harvests sent by the kind hand of blessed Providence, aided by our own industry and economy, have averted the worst features of the present crisis. The world must have our cotton, sugar and rice. We have not much to buy in return fortunately, and what we do need can be had for low prices. We are strengthening in fact. We are getting out of debt. We have no bread riots, no cases of starvation. But this does not release us from the necessity of maintaining the policy by which we have been saved from ruin, nor does it lessen the need of vigilance and union in the grand effort to drive the party from power that has well nigh bankrupted the country.

FACT AND COMMENT.

WITHOUT jurisdiction how can a party be reformed from within?

DURING twenty years Great Britain has built 573 naval ships and purchased 44.

MR. GARNER's yacht, Mohawk, has been sold for $20,000, and will be turned into an oyster boat.

THERE is the best crop of acorns and hickory-nuts in the mountains that there has been for years.

THE Philadelphia Times calls Carl Schurz the ablest disputant and the feeblest leader of American politics.

THE British army list has this year for the first time the name of Queen Victoria at its head as the chief commander of the forces

THE venerable Frank Blair and his wife are spending the summer at Silver Spring, near Washington. His mind is said to be failing, while hers is as alert as ever.

THE New York Sun, in its quest for a democratic gubernatorial candidate, sees
"the breaking day
Across the mournful Marbe play."

GEN JOE LANE, who was a candidate for vice president on the Breckenridge ticket in 1860, is living in a small frame house on a spur of Rogue river mountain in Oregon. He is eighty-three years old.

IT is stated upon the authority of one who has tried the experiment, that a small plant of the Eucalyptus or Australian anti malarial tree growing in a bed-room will cause the mosquitoes to disappear.

THE overwhelming defeat which awaits the Cincinnati ticket will not be attributed to the weakness of Hayes, nor yet to the strength of Tilden; it will be Grant who is held responsible.—Utica Observer, rep.

WE learn from a private source that Dr. Sherman of New York was arrested on August 1st and put under $2000, bond for libel and malicious persecution against W. G. Cremien who has sued Dr. Sherman for $10,0 0, damage

"COLORADO," writes a corr spondent at Fort Collins, "is wide awake for Tilden and reform. No other name would have so well satisfied the party in this state, and we believe that by nominating a good state ticket the democracy will win."

MR. JAMES LICK's counsel demanded a bill of particulars of the physician who sued him for services amounting to $55,000, and got one specifying 3,011 visits, extending over a period of 21 years and 11 months. The judge thought this was enough evidently, for he demanded a motion for a further bill.

THE Raleigh (N. C) Sentinel says: Nuts for Forney and the Chicago Inter-Ocean: The Sioux call themselves Dakotahs and Dakotahs means "Confederates." So the massacre of Custer and the whole Indian war are nothing but "Confederate outrages." Hang out the bloody shirt al gonfalon.

How deep a cloud of gloom settled over the state of Massachusetts when the news was flashed over the wires that a yacht carrying Ben Butler had struck a reef and sprung a dangerous leak, off the coast of Maine, and that, of all on board, not a soul was lost!—Chicago Times.

THE men who have known Mr. Tilden longest and most intimately, and understand best the constitution of his mind and the nature of his ideas, are those who have most faith in his statesmanship. And they are not confined to his own party. Mr Tilden's administration promises to be one of the purest, wisest and most brilliant in the annals of the country.

THIRTY French newspapers were sued for attacks upon the Jesuits. The costs and damages amounted to about $14,000 for each journal. These newspapers and their friends in the assembly now propose to execute the unrepealed ordinance of 1823, prescribing the expulsion of the Jesuits from France. The journalists have already appealed from the decree of the court.

*OLD SAYINGS IN RHYME.*

Boston Gazette.

As poor as a church mouse,
As thin as a rail;
As fat as a porpoise,
As rough as a gale;
As brave as a lion,
As spry as a cat;
As bright as a sixpence,
As weak as a rat.

As proud as a peacock,
As sly as a fox;
As mad as a March hare,
As strong as an ox;
As fair as a lily,
As empty as air;
As rich as a Crœsus,
As cross as a bear.

As pure as an angel,
As neat as a pin;
As smart as a steel trap,
As ugly as sin;
As dead as a door nail,
As white as a sheet;
As flat as a pancake,
As red as a beet.

As round as an apple,
As black as your hat;
As brown as a berry,
As mean as a miser,
As blind as a bat;
As full as a tick,
As plump as a partridge,
As sharp as a stick.

As clean as a penny,
As dark as a pall;
As hard as a millstone,
As bitter as gall;
As fine as a fiddle,
As clear as a bell;
As dry as a herring,
As deep as a well.

As light as a feather,
As hard as a rock;
As stiff as a poker,
As calm as a clock;
As green as a gosling,
As brisk as a bee;
And now let me stop,
Lest you weary of me.

*ABANDON.*

Just for gladness! just for gladness!
Sing the little birds to-day—
Sing their merry roundelay—
Dropping not a note of sadness
Down upon our human way.

Just for pleasure! just for pleasure!
Bud and blossom seek the light;
Lift their glowing faces bright,
Swelling, seem to suit their measure
To the joy of mortal sight.

Just for sweetness! just for sweetness!
Breathes the soft and perfumed air;
Breathes its cadence low and rare;
Rounding into calm completeness
Summer day so royal fair.

Just for beauty! just for beauty!
Shine the hills so far and fair,
Gleam across the radiant air,
Sentinels that stand in duty
'Neath the cloud-wrought crowns they wear.

Just for blessing! just for blessing!
... sent ... fall;
Drops her cares and burdens small;
Feels the touch of mute caressing,
Soft in benediction fall.

ATHENS.

Junior Day—Splendid effort of Judge James Jackson—Crowd Gathering—Sociabilities — Commencement day.

ATHENS, GA., August 1.

The crowd grows larger to-day. The empty benches are filled—the doorways begin to be stocked up, and the incessant and irrepressible hum of conversation gives evidence that commencement is under way. Prayer and music always opens the exercises. After this the exhibitions of

JUNIOR ORATORY.

The juniors who spoke were:

E. M. Candler, Decatur—Power of oratory.

E. M. Mallette, Thomas county—Roman virtue.

W. R. McIntyre, Thomasville—Brains.

A. D. Smith, Cobb county—Excused.

J. T. Tabor, Madison county—Excused.

A. O. Murphey, Barnesville—Prentiss.

R. A. Simpson, Washington—Money.

W. E. Dozier—Troup county—War a civilizer.

W. G. Atkinson, Greenville—Patriotism.

E. A. Brown, Atlanta—Excused.

These public exercises of the day must be very discouraging to a young speaker. He is almost an automaton making stated gestures at stated times amid the hum and the buzz of ceaseless chattering which is as disagreeable as it is impossible to check. The juniors did well, especially Messrs. Murphey, Candler, Dozier and Atkinson. They promise well for next year's crop of seniors.

JUDGE JACKSON'S ADDRESS.

We have no words to express our appreciation of this eloquent and beautiful effort. An Athens audience have rarely paid any man the tribute of so rapt an attention, so sympathetic a thrill, and an appreciation so marked and universal. This address was a gem—a diamond in the center of clustering pearls, radiant, beautiful and shining far brighter than the rest. The goodness of the old man's heart shone in his face. His pure and lofty character gave tone and strength to all his words, while his whole discourse was illumined by a piety as bright as the sunlight of his beautiful thoughts. If we should attempt a quotation from his remarks we would not know where to commence or where to end. He spoke of "Home" in all its aspects and advantages, local, national, moral and refining, upon all sexes and classes, reviewing English and American homes in ideal, and closing with a startlingly beautiful train of Georgia reminiscences. At this point the scene was striking. In the evening sunlight of Georgia's century day, one of her noblest sons stood painting her glories with a hand that swept aside the curtain of the past, and an eye whose prophetic scope gathered in her splendid future, and as the picture loomed up in stately beauty, the artist orator thrilled with his subject, his face aglow with feeling, his eyes lit with pride and love, burst out with the grand words, "God almighty bless the old state," which swept electrically through every heart in that vast audience. The most thrilling speech that has been heard since the olden days and the orator was no other than our James Jackson of Atlanta.

COMMENCEMENT DAY

was ushered in along with the usual crowd of gathering negroes, who with their stalls and fruit-stands, reared impromtu everywhere, make this the liveliest day of all the trading year. It has long been a custom of the negroes to come to Athens on commencement day, and they cling to the habit as unceasingly as we.

The crowd was nearly as large to-day as at any previous commencement and we think the interest, was more general.

Geo. D. Thomas of Athens is a handsome boy, and always does well in every effort. He sustained here the reputation won two nights ago on the champion debate.

S. M. Landrum, of Oglethorpe county is the class leader and is a better scholar than orator.

T. E. Gibson, Augusta, is popular with the ladies, chose a flowery subject, treated it in a manner suited to their fancy.

H. H. Tucker son of his father, is the solid man of the class, and made a speech of stronger and more original thought than his fellow graduates. He is promising.

M. S. Morris, John H. James' nephew, inherits his uncle's perseverance, but it seems impossible to convince the James family that they are not suited to public life or public speaking. M. S. stands prominent in his classes.

J. W. Jackson of Augusta has a dramatic air and practises a stagey declamation hardly suited to the rostrum. When Jim gets over this he will make a better public speaker.

H. B. Walker, Alabama, is a deserving and promising young man who has sent himself through college by his own unaided efforts. He made a good speech, but for some touching allusions to the "American eagle" of the south was rebuked by the college authorities after the speech. Good enough.

A. W. Davis is an Atlanta boy who has honored his city by a most creditable college course, and closes his career with a good, sensible talk.

Bob Hill, of Atlanta, made the most popular speech of the day. His declamation is fine and his thoughts and expressions good. Bob will do well in the world.

W. M. Henry, of LaFayette, was excused.

These graduates are all average intellects, and we will quiet the world with the assurance that none of them will set it on fire.

The following are the degrees:

Bachelor of philosophy—T R Rusk, Clarke county.

Bachelor of arts—J M Carlton, Clarke county; A J Cobb, Clarke county; R W Cone, Washington county; A W Davis, Fulton county; H G Ganahl Richmond county; T R Gibson, Richmond county; R P Hill, Fulton county; J N Hogg, Troup county; J W Hogg, Troup county; B W Jones, Fulton county; L M Landrum, Oglethorpe county; W J Matthews, Elbert county; R E Mitchell, Gwinnett county; H P Moore, Richmond county; J W Nisbet, Baldwin county; A H Reid, Taliaferro county; W O Sanders, Green county; E Thompson, Alabama; H H Tucker, Clarke county; J L Tye, Henry county; H B Walker, Alabama.

Bachelor of science—W M Henry, Walker county; G D Thomas, Clarke county.

Master of arts—W D Mitchell, Thomas county.

Bachelor of law—S J Hale, Butts county; H A Jenkins, Baldwin county; B E Thrasher, Oconee county; J H Turner, Texas.

Bachelor of engineering—B M Hall, Lumpkin county.

Bachelor of science—J S Cook, Fulton county; U J Jackson, Richmond county.

Master of agriculture—M L Morris, Henry county; W T Newton, Clarke county.

Civil and mining engineer.—M L Morris, Henry county.

Let no one say the commencement was not a success. The exercises were unusually interesting and in spite of conflicting interests, the attendance was nearly as large as usual. To some of us at least, the occasion is redolent with memories than which we can know none sweeter, and we think there are few who will not bear us out in our homage of gratitude to the hospitality and elegance of its society. The old names and the old blue blood of Georgia's *ante bellum* aristocracy is still showing in the Cobbs, the Hamiltons, and the Ruckers and the same princely courtesy and open-hearted hospitality animated them as old.

DOTS.

Rev. John Jones, of Atlanta, has had the degree of D. D. conferred on him.

Andrew Cobb, who graduated this summer, is the youngest son of Ex-Gov. Howell Cobb.

The grand ball of the K. J. W. on Wednesday night was a perfect success.

SPAR.

**Promise and Performance.**

The proprietors of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters promise nothing in behalf of this famous tonic and regulating elixir which it will not perform. No pretensions irreconcilable with common sense are made in reference to it, but evidence of the most positive nature has been accumulating for over a quarter of a century in its behalf which proves it to be a reliable preventive and curative of malarial disease, an efficient and genial tonic and general corrective, and specially valuable in cases where the bowels, stomach or urinary organs are affected. Debility, the source from whence so many bodily evils spring, is entirely remedied by the invigorative action of the Bitters, which arrests premature decay and repairs losses of nervous and muscular power while improving the appetite and rendering digestion easy.
july5—d1w&w1m

**Engineering.**

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL

# ENGINEERING

AT THE RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.

Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Re-opens Sept. 14th. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, address PROF. CHARLES DROWNE, Director. aug4-d1m

# THOMPSON'S RESTAURANT.

## Important to the Public.

ON and after Monday, the 20th of March, 1876, I shall adopt the following Bill of Fare at Restaurant for the benefit of the public. I will furnish BREAKFAST from 6 to 9 o'clock a. m., from

**25 to 50 cts each.**

**Dinner** from 12 m. to 3 p. m., at from **25 to 50 cents.**

**Supper** from 6 to 9 p. m. from **25 to 50 cents.**

Also, I will hereafter furnish all special orders at reduced prices.
mar19—dtf R. G. THOMPSON

**Amagansett House,**
AMAGANSETT, L. I.
**The Finest Beach in the United States**

THIS delightful Summer Resort is now open for the accommodation of visitors. For terms, &c., address GRANT & CORE,
apr22—d&w3m Proprietors

**BOHNEFELD, Ag't,**

# Funeral Undertaker,

— DEALER IN —

**Metallic Burial Cases**

CASKETS AND COFFINS,

Of all sizes and descriptions. Also, Agent for TAYLOR'S CORPSE PRESERVER.
No. 1 DeGive's Opera House, Atlanta.
june1—d3m

# ... & HARNESS

MANUFACTURER,

**96 Whitehall Street,**

EVERYTHING NOT IN STOCK MADE TO order. Come and examine goods and prices. Special Rates to Wholesale Buyers.
D. MORGAN,
mar11—d6m Atlanta Ga

# STORAGE.

## Cunningham's Warehouse

I AM prepared to offer FIRST-CLASS STORAGE for Cotton, Grain, Flour, Hay, and other merchandise in my BRICK WAREHOUSE (gravel roof,) on the line of Railroad, corner Alabama and Forsyth streets. Insurance rates lower than any other Warehouse in the city. This, with the railroad facilities, enables me to offer the cheapest and Best storage in the State

**Liberal Cash Advances**

made on Staple Goods stored in my Warehouse For terms, call on or address
A. T. CUNNINGHAM,
Commission Merchant,
mar29—dtf Atlanta Ga

## Shingles! Shingles!

ALL HEART Southwest Georgia Pine Shingles, Oak Posts, Pine and Poplar Lumber,
For sale low, by
July22—dtf A. T. CUNNINGHAM.

## Brick for Sale.

200,000 BRICK always on hand at Reduced Prices. I am also prepared to BUILD ROCK or BRICK MASONRY at short notice and prices to suit the times. Call on

**PAT LYNCH**

**Builder and Contractor,**

or leave orders at J. J. & P. W. Lynch's, No. 4 Decatur street. 6—d3m

## Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of an order from the Court of Ordinary of Fulton county, Georgia, will be sold for cash, on FRIDAY, the 11th day of August, A. D., 1876, at the late residence of Dr. William L. Cleveland, deceased, No. 230 Houston street, in the city of Atlanta, county and State above named, at public outcry, to the highest bidder, the following personal property, to-wit:

Household furniture, consisting of bed steads and bedding, chairs, carpets, three stoves, clocks, and bureaus.

Also, office furniture, consisting of book cases and secretaries.

Also, a Medical dispensary case and secretary and a fine lot of pure homeopathic medicines prepared and put up in bottles for homeopathic practice, and also medical cases and surgical instruments.

Also, a fine and superior Homeopathic Library, consisting of standard works and Medical Journals, amounting to three hundred volumes in all.

Also, a small lot of garden tools and a lot of hay, and many other articles too tedious to mention.

Said sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m., of said day and continue until the said property is all sold. Said property sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of William L. Cleveland, deceased.
JOHN B. WILLCOXSON, Adm'r
of the estate of William L. Cleveland, deceased
aug1—dtd

**Tried by Fire and Found not Wanting**

**J. L. VARNER,**

**Fire and Life Insurance Agent,**

CUTHBERT, GA.

REPRESENTS the old and reliable Liverpool and London and Globe, and the most substantial American companies. Insurance placed at lowest rates and losses promptly paid.
feb6, 1876—d1y

# Notre Dame of Maryland

**COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE**

FOR YOUNG LADIES,

Near GOVANSTOWN, Baltimore county, Maryland.

CONDUCTED by the School Sisters of Notre Dame. This institution is most desirably located 3 miles N. of Baltimore, and is provided with every accessory for health and comfort. The system of education pursued is designed to develop the mental, moral and physical powers of the pupils, to make them REFINED, ACCOMPLISHED and USEFUL members of society. In the regular course, which includes the German and French languages, number of pupils is limited to one hundred and forty.

PARLOR BOARDERS or young ladies who desire PRIVATE apartments limited to fourteen.

YOUNG LADIES, whose health requires SPECIAL PRIVILEGES, can be accommodated at a first-class country residence located on the grounds, provided fifteen positive applications are made before the 15th of August.

Educational advantages are the same for all. For particulars, send for Catalogue.
july1—d10w

**Augusta Female Seminary**

*STAUNTON, VIRGINIA.*

The academic term of this institution begins on the first Wednesday in September, and closes on the corresponding day in June following. This is the largest first-class institution in Virginia for young ladies. It has a corps of twenty-five officers and teachers. The English course is extensive and thorough. Advantages for music, languages, drawing, and painting cannot be surpassed. For catalogue containing full particulars, apply to Miss MARY J. BALDWIN,
july15—d1m Principal.

**Dry Goods and Carpets.**

# Positive Bargains in Dry Goods

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**FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & CO.'S.**

F. B. & CO. F. B. & CO.

JUST RECEIVED:

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| A lot of latest style Combination Suits of Calico, | very cheap |
| Traveling and Dress Linens, | very cheap |
| Mosquito Net and Bobinet Lace, | very cheap |
| Hamburg Edging and Inserting, | very cheap. |
| Bleached Sheeting and Shirting, | very cheap. |
| White Marseilles from 10c up, | very cheap. |
| Black Silks, different widths, | very cheap. |
| Mattings, Carpets, Oil Cloth, | very cheap. |
| Curtains, | very cheap. |
| Thousands of other things | very cheap. |
| Too numerous to mention. | |

Call at

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38 Whitehall Street.

**Centennial Excursion.**

**1776. 1876**

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## THE ACCOMMODATION OF VISITORS FROM ALL POINTS SOUTH.

The Railways and Steamship Companies between Augusta, Georgia, and Philadelphia, comprising the ATLANTIC COAST LINE, will during the progress of the

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present for the patronage of the citizens of the South, routes of transportation and forms of tickets upon which to reach Philadelphia, that will immeasurably excel all other lines in point of

**Direct Daily Movement,**
**Comfortable Accommodation,**
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To enable this to be done, the combined resources of the RAILWAY LINES SOUTH OF NORFOLK, together with those of the BALTIMORE STEAM PACKET COMPANY and the OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY will be employed and the individual tourist, the social party of ten, twenty or more, or the civic or military organization of 100 or 300, can each be cared for in a manner that will satisfy their desires.

Price Lists, Time Cards and all needful information are now in hands of all Agents of the ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

It will be the interest of every individual and each organization proposing to make this trip to communicate with the undersigned.

A Centennial Exhibition Guide Book as authorized by the Commission will be given to each purchaser of each Centennial Ticket.

**A. POPE.**
GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT.

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may14—dtf

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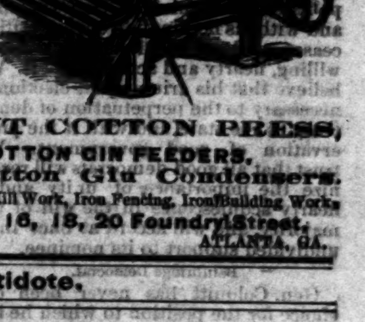

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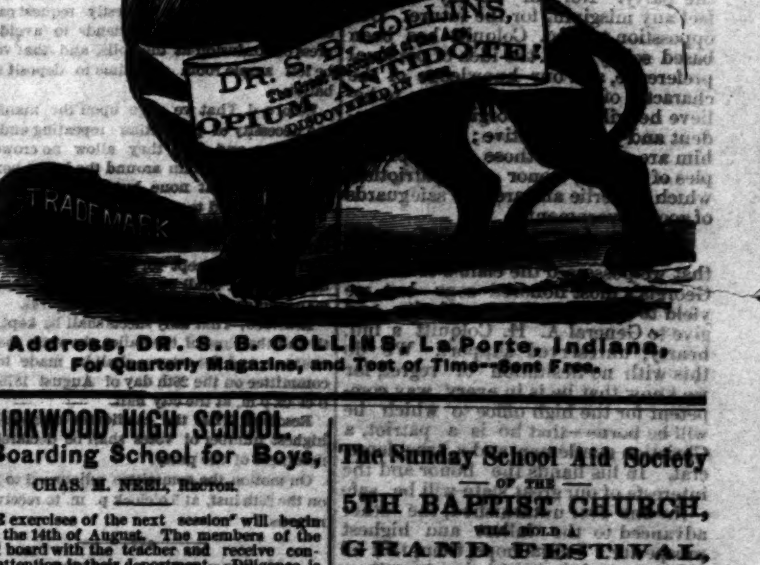


Address, DR. S. B. COLLINS, La Porte, Indiana,
For Quarterly Magazine, and Test of Time—Sent Free.

# KIRKWOOD HIGH SCHOOL.

**A Boarding School for Boys,**

CHAS. M. NEEL, Rector.

THE exercises of the next session will begin on the 14th of August. The members of the school board with the teacher and receive constant attention in their deportment. Diligence is required, and boys of bad character are returned to their friends. All of the influences which surround the students are elevating; the course of instruction is complete; the system of instruction is analytic. The Board of Trustees of University of Georgia offer to the member of this school, standing highest, free tuition for three years in the University.

Board and Tuition, Fall Session, $104 in *advance*. Library fee $1.

For circulars or information address Chas. M. Neel, Box 493, Atlanta; or W. J. Northen, Mt. Zion, Ga. july23—d1m

# Bellevue High School,

**Bedford County, Virginia.**

ON Va. & Tenn. R. R. 18 miles west of Lynchburg. Full corps of Teachers. High and healthy location. Pupils members of the family. Sessions begins September 13. For Catalogues or desired information, apply to
WILLIAM R. ABBOTT, Principal,
july11—d&w3m Bellevue P. O.

# THE MISSES SKINNER

Will open in Atlanta, September 14, a

## School of High Order

— FOR —

## Young Ladies and Children.

Application can be made to the Principal after August 15th. Reference—Rev. Mr. Fouts, Atlanta, Ga. aug3—dtf

# EDUCATE YOUR DAUGHTERS.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

Parents having daughters to send off the first of September next, will not find a school of higher scholastic advantages, or more careful family training, than Ward's Seminary, in the healthy and beautiful city of Nashville.

Testimonials from patrons—many of them eminent men in almost every Southern State—can be given. But eleven years of success is its best testimonial.

Next session opens September 4th. For Catalogue address DR. W. E. WARD.
aug4—d3w&w3m

**The Sunday School Aid Society**

— OF THE —

**5TH BAPTIST CHURCH,**

WILL HOLD A

**GRAND FESTIVAL,**

AT 190 Decatur street, next door to Harrill's drug store, on Monday and Tuesday next. A good time is guaranteed and all are invited.
MRS. M. C. DORSEY, President.
MRS. E. S. V. BRIANT, Sec'y and Treasurer.
au. 5—dest4aun

# Destroy Contagion

AND PREVENT

**CHOLERA, TYPHUS FEVER,**

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# SOUND THE SLOGAN.

**REFORM, RETRENCHMENT, RENOVATION, THE RUIN OF RASCALITY.**

**Tilden, the Triumphant Terror of Tammany and Thievery, Tells Truths Which Throttle the Tamperers of the Treasury.**

**Hendricks, the Hero of Hard Cash and Honesty in High Places, Hits the Heriot-Gatherers, Heavily.**

**Revellers in Religion; Wranglings the Bank Renegades to the Republic's Repose.**

**Purity in Politics, Sectionalism Suppressed, Freedom of Franchise, and an Honest Man at the Helm, the Palladium of Permanent Peace and Prosperity.**

Telegram to the Constitution.

NEW YORK, August 4.—The following is Gov. Tilden's letter of acceptance:

ALBANY, July 31, 1876.

*Gentlemen:* When I had the honor to receive a personal delivery of your letter, on behalf of the democratic national convention, held on the 28th of June, at St. Louis, advising me of my nomination as the candidate of the constituency represented by that body, for president of the United States, I answered that at my earliest convenience, and in conformity with usage, I would prepare and transmit to you a formal letter of acceptance. I now avail myself of the first interval, of unavoidable occupations, to fill that engagement.

The convention, before making its nominations adopted a declaration of principles which as a whole, seem to me a wise exposition of the necessities of our country and of the reforms needed to bring back the government to its true functions, to restore purity of administration and to renew the prosperity of the people. But some of these reforms are so urgent that they claim more than a passing approval.

**Reform in Public Expense.**

The necessity of a reform in the scale of public expense, federal, state and municipal, and in the modes of federal taxation, justifies all the prominence given to it in the declaration of the St. Louis convention. The present depression in all the business and industries of the people, which is depriving labor of its employment and carrying want into so many homes, has its principal cause in excessive governmental consumption under the illusion of a specious prosperity, engendered by the false policies of the federal government. A waste of capital has been going on ever since the peace of 1865 which could only end in universal disaster. The federal taxes of the last eleven years reach the gigantic sum of $4,500,000,000. Local taxation has amounted to two-thirds as much more, and the vast aggregate is not less than $7,500,000,000. This enormous taxation followed a civil war that had greatly impaired our aggregate wealth, and had made a prompt reduction in expenses indispensable. It was aggravated by most unscientific and ill-advised methods of taxation that increased the sacrifices of the people far beyond the receipts of the treasury. It was aggravated more by a financial policy which tended to diminish the energy, skill and economy of production and the frugality of private consumption, and induced miscalculation in business and an unremunerative use of capital and labor. Even in prosperous times the daily wants of industrious communities press closely upon their daily earnings.

The margin of possible national savings is at best a small per centage of national earnings, yet now, for these eleven years, governmental consumption has been a larger portion of the national earnings than the whole people can possibly save, even in prosperous times, for all new investment. The consequences of these errors are now a present public calamity, but they were never doubtful, never invisible. They were necessary and inevitable and were foreseen and depicted when the wave of that fictitious prosperity ran highest. In a speech made by me on the 24th of September, 1867, it was said of these taxes:

"They bear heavily upon every man's income, upon every industry, and every business in the country, and year by year they are destined to press still more heavily unless we arrest the system that gives use to them. It was comparatively easy when values were doubling under repeated issues of legal tender paper money to pay out of the froth of our growing and apparent wealth these taxes, but when values recede and sink toward their natural scale, the tax gatherer takes from us not only our income, not only our profits, but also a portion of our capital. I do not wish to exaggerate or alarm, I simply say that we cannot afford the costly and ruinous policy of the radical majority of congress; we cannot afford that policy towards the south; we cannot afford the magnificent and oppressive centralism into which our government is being converted; we cannot afford the present magnificent scale of taxation to the secretary of the treasury."

I said early in 1865: "There is no royal road for a government more than for an individual or a corporation. What you want now is to cut down your expenses and live within your income. I would give all the legerdemain of finance and financiering, I would give the whole of it in the old homely maxim—

**"Live Within Your Income."**

This reform will be resisted at every step but it must be pressed persistently. We see to-day the immediate representatives of the people in one branch of congress, while struggling to reduce expenditures, compelled to confront the menace of the senate and the executive that unless the objectionable appropriations be consented to the operations of the government thereunder shall suffer detriment or cease. In my judgment an amendment of the constitution ought to be devised, separating into two distinct bills the appropriations for the various departments of the public service and excluding from each bill all appropriations for other objects and all independent legislation. In that way alone the revisory power of each of the two houses and of the executive can be preserved and exempted from the moral duress which often compels assent to objectionable appropriations rather than stop the wheels of government.

**The South.**

An accessory cause enhancing the distress in business is to be found in the systematic and insupportable misgovernment imposed on the states of the south. Besides the ordinary effects of ignorant and dishonest administration, it has had inflicted upon them enormous issues of fraudulent bonds, the scanty avails of which were wasted or stolen and the existence of which is a public discredit tending to bankruptcy or repudiation. Taxes, generally oppressive in some instances, have confiscated the entire income of property and totally destroyed its marketable value. It is not possible that these evils should not re-act upon the prosperity of the whole country. The nobler motives of humanity concur with the material interests of all in requiring that every obstacle be removed to a complete and durable reconciliation between kindred populations once unnaturally estranged, on the basis recognized by the St. Louis platform of the constitution of the United States with its amendments universally accepted, as a final settlement of the controversies which engendered civil war. But in aid of a result so beneficial, the moral influences of every citizen as well as every governmental authority ought to be exerted not alone to maintain the just equality before the law, but likewise to establish cordial fraternal good will among citizens, whatever their race or color, who are now united in the one destiny of a common self-government. If the duty shall be assigned to me I will not fail to exercise the powers with which the laws and the constitution of our country clothe its chief magistrate, to protect all its citizens, whatever their former condition, in every political and personal right.

**Currency Reform.**

Reform is necessary, declares the St. Louis convention, to establish a sound currency, restore the public credit, and maintain the national honor, and it goes on to demand a judicious system of reparation by public economies, by official retrenchments, and by wise financiering, which shall enable the nation soon to assure the whole world of its perfect ability and its perfect readiness to meet any of its promises at the call of its creditors entitled to payment. The object demanded by the convention is a resumption of specie payments on the legal tender notes of the United States, that would not only restore the public credit and maintain the national honor, but would establish a sound currency for the people. The method by which this object is to be pursued, and the means by which it is to be attained are disclosed by what the convention demanded by the future and by what it denounced in the past.

**Bank Note Resumption.**

Resumption of specie payments by the government of the United States in its legal tender notes would establish specie payments by all the banks on all their notes. Official statements made on the 5th of May show the amount of the bank notes was three hundred millions less twenty millions held by themselves. Against these two hundred and eighty millions of notes the banks had one hundred and forty-five millions of legal tender, or a little more than five per cent. of the amount, but they also had on deposit in the federal treasury as security for those notes bonds of the United States worth, in gold, about 360 millions, available and current in all the foreign money markets. In resuming the banks even if it were possible for all of their notes to be presented for payment, would have three hundred millions of specie fund to pay 280 millions of notes without contracting their loans to their customers or calling on any private debtor for payment. Suspended banks undertaking to resume have usually been obliged to collect from needy borrowers the means to redeem excessive issues, and provide reserves.

A vague idea of distress is often associated with the process of resumption, but the distrust which caused restlessness in those former instances do not now exist. The government has only to make good its promises and the banks can take care of themselves without distressing anybody. The government is therefore the sole delinquent in legal tender resumption. The amount of legal tender notes of the United Staes now outstanding is less than $370,000,000 besides $34,000,000 of fractional currency. How shall the government make these notes at all times as good as specie? It has to provide in reference to [illegible] mass which would be kept in use by the wants of business, a central reservoir of coin adequate of adjustment, of temporary fluctuations, of international balances, and as a guarantee against transient drains artificially created by panics or by speculation. It has also to provide for the payment of such fractional currency as may be presented for redemption, and such in considerable portions of the legal tenders as individuals from time to time may desire to convert for special use, or in order to lay by in coin their little stores of money.

**Resumption Not Difficult to Make.**

The coin in the treasury available for this reserve to gradually strengthen and enlarge that reserve, and to provide for such other exceptional demands for coin as may arise, does not seem to me to be a work of difficulty if wisely planned and discreetly pursued. It ought not to cost any sacrifice to the business of the country; it should tend, on the contrary to a revival of hope and confidence. The coin in the treasury on the 30th of June, including what is held against coin certificates, amounted to nearly $7,000,000. The current of precious metals which has flowed out of our country for eleven years, from July 1st, 1865, to June 30th 1876, averaging nearly $76,000,000 a year, was $832,000,000 in the whole period, of which $617,000,000 were the product of our own mines. To amass the requisite quantity by intercepting from the currency flowing out of the country and by acquiring from the stocks which exist abroad, without disturbing the equilibrium of foreign money markets is a result to be easily worked out by practical knowledge and judgment. With respect to whatever surplus of legal tenders the wants of business may fail to keep in use, and which, in order to save interest, will be returned for redemption, they can be either paid or they can be funded. Whether they continue as currency or be absorbed into the vast mass of securities held as investments, is merely a question of the rate of interest they draw. Even if they were to remain in their present form, and the government were to agree to pay on them a rate of interest making them desirable as investments, they would cease to circulate, and take their place with government, state, municipal and other corporate and private bonds, of which thousands of millions exist among us. The perfect ease with which they can be changed from currency into investments lies the only danger to be guarded against, in the adoption of general measures to remove or clearly ascertain the surplus, that is, the withdrawal of any which are not a permanent excess beyond the wants of business. Even more mischievous would be any measure which affects the public imagination with fear of an apprehended scarcity in the community where credit is so much used. Fluctuations of values in business are largely caused by the temporary belief of men even before those beliefs conform to ascertained realities.

**Amount of Necessary Currency.**

The amount of necessary currency at a given time cannot be determined arbitrarily and should not be assumed upon conjecture. That amount is subject to both permanent and temporary changes, an enlargement of which seemed to be desirable happened at the beginning of the civil war by a substituted use of currency in place of individual credit. It varies with certain states of business. It fluctuates with considerable regularity at different seasons of the year. In autumn for instance, when buyers of grain and other agricultural products begin their operations, they usually need to borrow capital or circulating credit by which to make their purchases and want these funds in currency capable of being distributed in small sums among numerous sellers. The additional need of currency at such times is five or more per cent of the whole volume, and a surplus beyond what is required for ordinary use does not happen to be on hand at the money centres, scarcity of currency ensues, and also a stringency in the loan market. It is in reference to such experiences that in a discussion of this subject in my annual message to the New York legislature, Jan. 5th, 1875, the suggestion was made that the federal government is bound to redeem every portion of its issues which the public do not wish to use. Having assumed to monopolize the supply of currency and enacted exclusions against everybody else, it is bound to furnish all which the wants of business require. The system should possibly allow the volume of circulating credits to ebb and flow according to the ever changing wants of business. It should imitate as closely as possible the natural laws of trade, which it has superceded by artificial contrivances, and in a similar discussion in my message of January 4th, 1876, it was said that resumption should be effected by such measures as would keep the aggregate amount of currency self-adjusting during all the process, without creating at any time an artificial scarcity, and without exciting the public imagination with alarms which impair confidence, contract the whole large machinery of credit and disturb the national operations of business.

**Means of Resumption.**

Public economies, official retrenchments and wise finance are the means which the St. Louis convention indicates as provision for reserves and redemptions. The best resource is a reduction of the expenses of the government below its income, for that imposes no new change on the people. If, however, the improvidence and waste which have conducted us to a period of falling revenues oblige us to supplement the results of economies and retrenchment by some resort to loans, we should not hesitate. The government ought not to speculate on its own dishonor in order to save the interest on its bonds—promises which it still compels private dealers to accept at a fictitious par. The highest national honor is not only right, but would prove profitable. Of the public debt nine hundred and eighty-five millions bear interest at six per cent. in gold, and seventy-two millions at five per cent. in gold, the average is 5½ per cent. A financial policy, which should secure the highest credit wisely availed of, ought gradually to obtain a reduction of one per cent. on the interest on most of the loans. A saving of one per cent on the average would be seventeen millions a year in gold. That saving regularly invested at four and a half per cent, would, in less than thirty-eight years, extinguish the principal. The whole $700,000,000 of funded debt might be paid by this saving alone, without any cost to the people. The proper time for resumption is the time when wise preparations shall have ripened into a perfect ability to accomplish the object with a certainty and ease that will inspire confidence and encourage the reviving of business. The earliest time in which such a result can be brought about is the best. Even when the preparations shall have been matured the exact date would have to be chosen with reference to the then existing state of trade and credit operations in our own country, the course of foreign commerce and the condition of the exchange with other nations. The specific measures and the actual are matters of details, having reference to ever changing conditions. They belong to the domain of practical administrative statesmanship. The captain of a steamer afloat from New York to Liverpool does not assemble a council over his ocean chart and fix an angle by which to keep the rudder for the whole of the voyage. A human intelligence must be at the helm to discern the shifting forces of the waters and the winds, and a human hand must be on the helm to feel the elements day by day, and guide to a mastery over them.

**Preparation for Resumption.**

Such preparations are everything. Without them a legislative command fixing a day shows they are a snare and delusion to all who trust them. They destroy all confidence among thoughtful men whose judgment will at last sway public opinion. An attempt to act on such a command or such a promise without preparation would end in a new suspension. It would be a fresh calamity, prolific of confusion, distrust and distress.

**The Act of January 14th, 1875.**

The act of congress of the 14th of January, 1875, enacted that on and after the first of January, 1879, the secretary of the treasury shall redeem in coin the legal tender notes of the United States on presentation at the office of the assistant treasury in the city of New York. It authorized the secretary to prepare and provide for such resumption of specie payments by the use of any surplus revenues not otherwise appropriated, and by issuing in his discretion certain classes of bonds. More than one and a half of the four years have passed. Congress and the president have continued ever since to unite in acts which have legislated out of existence every possible surplus applicable to this purpose. The coin in the treasury claimed to belong to the government had on the 30th of June fallen to less than forty-five millions as against fifty-nine millions on the first of January, 1875, and the availability of a part of that sum is said to be questionable. The revenues are falling faster than appropriations and expenditures are reduced, leaving the treasury with diminishing resources. The secretary has done nothing under his power to issue bonds. The legislative command, the official promise, fixing a day for resumption have thus far been barren. No practical preparations towards resumption have been made. There has been no progress, there have been steps backward, there is no economy in the operations of the government. The homely maxims of every day life are the best standards of its conduct. A debtor who should promise to pay a loan out of a surplus income, and yet be seen every day spending all he could lay his hands on in riotous living, would lose all character for honesty and veracity. His offer of a new promise or his profession as to the value of the old promise would alike provoke derision.

**Resumption Plank of the St. Louis Platform.**

The St. Louis platform denounces the failure for eleven years to make good the promise of the legal tender notes; it denounces the omission to accumulate any reserve for their redemption, it denounces the conduct which during eleven years of peace has made no advances towards resumption, no preparations for it, but instead of that has obstructed resumption by wasting our resources and exhausting all our surplus income; while professing to intend a speedy return to specie payments has annually enacted fresh hinderances thereto; and having first denounced the barrenness of the promise of a day of resumption, it next denounces that barren promise as a hinderance to resumption; it then demands the establishment of a judicious system of preparation for resumption. It cannot be doubted that the substitution of a system of preparation without the worthless promise of a day without a system of preparation, would be the gain of the substance of resumption in exchange for its shadow. Nor is the denunciation unmerited, if that improvidence which in the eleven years since peace has consumed $4,500,000,000 and yet cannot afford to give the people a sound and stable currency. Two and one-half per cent on the expenditures of the eleven years or even less would have provided all the additional coin needful for resumption.

**Relief to Business Distress.**

The distress now felt by the people in all their business and industries, though it has its principal cause in the enormous waste of capital occasioned by the false policies of our government, has been greatly aggravated by the mismanagement of the currency.— Uncertainty is the prolific parent of mischiefs in all business; never were its evils more felt than now; men do nothing because they are unable to make any calculations on which they can safely rely; they undertake nothing because they fear a loss in every thing they would attempt, they stop and wait. The merchant dares not buy for the future consumption of his customers. The manufacturers do not make fabrics which may not refund his outlay, he shuts his factory, and discharges his workmen. Capitalists cannot lend on security they consider not safe and then funds lie almost without interest. Men of enterprise who have credit or securities to pledge will not borrow. Consumption has fallen below the natural limits of a reasonable economy, prices of many things are under their range, in frugal specie paying times before the civil war. Vast masses of currency lie in the banks untouched. A year and a half ago the legal tenders were at their largest value and the twelve millions since retired have been replaced by first issues of fifteen millions of bank notes. In the mean time the banks have been surrendering about four millions a month because they cannot find a profitable use for so many of their notes. The public mind will no longer accept shams. It has suffered enough from illusions. An insincere policy increases distrust. An unstable policy increases uncertainty. The people need to know that the government is moving in the direction of ultimate safety and prosperity, and that it is doing so through prudent, safe and conservative methods, which will be sure to inflict no new sacrifices on the business of the country. Then the inspiration of new hope and well-founded confidence will hasten the restoring process of nature, and prosperity will begin to return. The St. Louis convention concluded its expression in regard to the currency by a declaration of its convictions as to the practical results of the system of preparations. It demands, it says, we believe such a system, well devised, and above all intrusted to competent hands for execution, creating at no time an artificial scarcity of currency and at no time alarming the public mind into a withdrawal of that vaster machinery of credit by which ninety-five per cent of all business transactions are performed; a system open public and inspiring general confidence, should from the day of its adoption bring

**Healing on its Wings**

to all our harrassed industries, put in motion the wheels of commerce, manufacturers and the mechanical art; restore employment to labor and renew in all its natural sources the prosperity of the people. The government of the United States, in my opinion, can advance to a resumption of specie payment on its legal tender notes by gradual and safe process, and tending to relieve the present business distress. If charged by the people with the administration of the executive office, I should deem it a duty so to exercise the powers with which it has been, or may be, invested by congress as best and soonest to conduct the country to that beneficent result.

**Civil Service and Reform.**

The convention justly affirms that reform is necessary in the civil service, necessary to its purification, necessary to its economy and efficiency, necessary in order that the ordinary employment of the public business may not be a prize fought for at the ballot box, a brief reward of party zeal instead of posts of honor for proved competency and held for fidelity in the public employ. The convention wisely added that reform is necessary even more in the higher grades of the public service. President, vice president, judges, senators, representatives, cabinet offices, these and all others in authority are the people's servants. These offices are not a private perquisite, they are a public trust. Two evils infest the official service of the federal government; one is the prevalent and demoralizing notion that the public service exists, not for the business and benefit of the whole people, but for the interest of the office-holders who are in truth but the servants of the people. Under the influence of this pernicious error, public employments have been multiplied, the numbers of those gathered into the ranks of office-holders have been steadily increased beyond any possible requirement of the public business, while inefficiency, speculations, frauds and malversation of the public funds from the high places of power to the lowest have overspread the whole service like a leprosy. The other evil is the organization of the official class into a body of political mercenaries, governing caucuses and dictating the nominations of their own party and attempting to carry the elections of the people by undue influence, and by immense corruption funds systematically collected from the salaries of office holders. The official class in other countries, sometimes by its own weight, and sometimes in alliance with the army, has been able to rule the unorganized masses. Even under universal suffrage here it has already grown into a gigantic power, capable of stifling the inspiration of a sound public opinion, and of resisting an easy change of administration until misgovernment becomes intolerable, and public spirit has been stung to the pitch of a civic revolution. The first step in reform is the elevation of the standard by which the appointing power selects agents to execute official trusts. Next in importance is a conscientious fidelity in the exercise of the authority to hold to account and displace untrustworthy or incapable subordinates. The public interest in an honest, skillful performance of official trust, must not be sacrificed to the usufruct of the incumbents. After these immediate steps, which will ensure the exhibition of better examples, we may wisely go on to the abolition of unnecessary offices, and finally, to the patient, careful organization of a better civil service system under the tests, wherever practicable, of proved competency and fidelity.

**Conclusion.**

While much may be accomplished by these methods, it might encourage delusive expectations if I withheld here the expression of my conviction that no reform of the civil service in this country will be complete and permanent until its chief magistrate is constitutionally disqualified for re-election, experience having frequently exposed the futility of self-imposed restrictions by candidates or incumbents. Through this solemnity alone can he effectually be delivered from his greatest temptation to misuse the power and patronage with which the executive is necessarily charged. Educated in the belief that it is the first duty of a citizen of the republic to take his fair allotment of care and trouble in public affairs, I have, forty years as a private citizen, fulfilled that duty. Though occupied in an unusual degree during that period with the concerns of the government, I have never acquired the habit of official life. When a year and a half ago, I entered on my present trust it was in order to consummate the reforms to which I had already devoted several of the best years of my life. Knowing as I do therefore from fresh experience how great the difference is between gliding through an official routine, and working out a reform of systems and policies, it is impossible for me to contemplate what needs to be done in the federal administration without an anxious sense of the difficulties of the undertaking. If summoned by the suffrages of my countrymen to attempt this work, I shall endeavor, with God's help, to be the efficient instrument of their will being.

(Signed) SAM'L J. TILDEN.

*To Gen. Jno. A. McClernand, chairman; Gen. W. B. Franklin, Hon. J. J. Abbott, Hon. A. J. Spannherst, Hon. H. J. Reifield, Hon. F. S. Lyon, and other committeemen, etc.*

# HENDRICKS DOES HANDSOME

**IN THOROUGH ACCORD WITH THE CONVENTION'S VIEWS.**

**And Feels Honored in Being Associated with a Gentleman of Mr. Tilden's Purity and Capability.**

SARATOGA, N. Y., August 4.—The following is Gov. Hendricks' letter of acceptance, which was furnished for publication to-day:

INDIANAPOLIS, July 24, 1876.

*To the Hon. John A. McClernand, Chairman and others, Committee of the National Democratic Convention:*

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, in which you have formally notified me of my nomination by the national democratic convention at St. Louis, as their candidate for the office of vice president of the United States.

**A Matter of Heartfelt Appreciation.**

It is a nomination which I had neither expected nor desired, and yet I recognize and appreciate the high honor done me by the convention.

The choice of such a body, pronounced with such unusual unanimity, and accompanied with so generous an expression of esteem and confidence, ought to outweigh all mere personal desires and preferences of my own. It is with these feelings, and I trust also from a deep sense of public duty, that I now accept the nomination, and shall abide the judgment of my countrymen.

It would have been impossible for me to accept the nomination if I could not heartily indorse the platform of the convention. I am gratified, therefore, to be able, unequivocally to declare that I agree in the principles, approve the policies and sympathise with the purposes enunciated in the platform.

**Public Office Made Private Profit.**

The institutions of our country have been sorely tried by the exigencies of civil war, and since the peace, by a selfish and corrupt management of public affairs which has shamed us before civilized mankind. By unwise and partial legislation, every industry and interest of the public have been made to suffer, and in the executive departments of the government dishonesty, rapacity and venality have debanched the public service. Men known to be unworthy have been promoted, whilst others have been degraded for fidelity to official duty. Public office has been made the means of private profit, and the country has been offended to see a class of men who boast the friendship of sworn protectors of the state amassing fortunes by defrauding the public treasury, and by corrupting the servants of the people. In such a crises of the history of the country, I rejoice that the convention at St. Louis has so nobly raised the standard of reform. Nothing can be well with us or with our affairs until our public conscience, shocked by the enormous evils and abuses which prevail, shall have demanded and compelled an unsparing reformation of our national administration. The removal of a single officer, even the president, is comparatively a trifling matter, if

**The System Which He Represents,**

and which has fostered him, and he has fostered, is suffered to remain. The president alone must not be made the scape goat of the system which infects the public service and threatens the destruction of our institutions. In some respects I hold that the present executive has been the victim, rather than the author, of that vicious system. Congressional and party leaders have been stronger than the president. No one man could have created it, and the removal of no one man can amend it. It is thoroughly corrupt, and must be swept remorsely by the selection of a government composed of elements entirely new and pledged to radical reform.

**The Work of Reform.**

The first work of reform must evidently be the restoration of the normal operation of the constitution of the United States, with all its amendments. The necessities of war cannot be pleaded in a time of peace. The right of local self-government, as guaranteed by the constitution of the union, must be everywhere restored, and the centralized, almost personal imperialism which has been practiced must be done away, or the first principles of the republic will be lost.

**Gold and Silver the Real Standards.**

Our financial system of expedients must be reformed. Gold and silver are the real standards of value, and our national currency will not be a perfect medium of exchange until it shall be convertable at the pleasure of the holder. As I have heretofore said, no one desires a return to specie payment more earnestly than I do, but I do not believe that it will or can be reached in harmony with the interests of the people by artificial measures, or the contraction of the currency any more than I believe that wealth or permanent prosperity can be created by inflation of the currency. The laws of finance cannot be disregarded with impunity. The financial policy of the government—if, indeed, it deserves the name of policy at all—has been in disregard of these laws, and, therefore, has disturbed the commercial and business confidence, as well as hindered a return to specie payments. One feature of that policy was the resumption clause of the act of 1875, which has embarrassed the country by the anticipation of

**A Compulsory Resumption,**

for which no preparation has been made and without any assurance that it would be practicable. The repeal of that clause is necessary, that the natural operation of financial laws may be restored; that the business of the country may be relieved from its disturbing depressing influence, and that a return to specie payment may be facilitated by the substitution of wiser and more prudent legislation, which shall mainly rely on a judicious system of public economies and official retrenchments, and, above all, on the promotion of prosperity in all the industries of the people. I do not understand the repeal of the resumption clause of the act of 1875 to be a backward step in our return to specie payments, but the recovery of a false step; and although the repeal may for a time be prevented, yet the determination of the democratic party on the subject has now been distinctly declared, and there should be no hindrances put in the way of a return to specie payments. As such hindrance, says the platform of the St. Louis convention, "we denounce the resumption clause of 1875, and demand its repeal."

I thoroughly believe that by public economy, by official retrenchment and by wise finance, enabling us to accumulate the precious metals, resumption at an early period is possible without producing an artificial scarcity of currency or disturbing public or commercial credit, and that these reforms, together with the restoration of pure government, will restore general confidence, encourage the useful investment of capital, furnish employment to labor, and relieve the country from the paralysis of hard times. With the industries of the people there have been frequent interference.

**Our Industries.**

Our platform says that many industries have been impoverished, our commerce has been degraded to an inferior position on the high seas, manufactories have been diminished, agriculture have been embarrassed, and the distress of the agricultural classes demands that these things shall be reformed. The burdens of the people must also be lightened by a great change in our system of public expenses. The profligate expenditures which increased taxation from five dollars per capita in 1860 to eighteen dollars in 1870, tells its own story of our need of fiscal reform.

**Chinese Slavery.**

Treaties with foreign powers should also be revised and amended, in so far as they leave citizens of foreign birth in any particular less secure in any country on earth than they would be had they been born upon our own soil, and the iniquitous Coolie system which, through the agency of wealthy companies imports Chinese bondsmen and establishes a species of slavery and interferes with the just rewards of labor on our Pacific coast, should be utterly abolished.

**Rotation an Evil.**

In a reform of the civil service I most heartily indorse that section of the platform which declares that the civil service ought not to be subject to change at every election, and that it ought not to be made a brief reward of party zeal, but ought to be awarded for tried competency, and held for fidelity in public employ.

**Proscription For Political Opinions.**

I hope never again to see the cruel and remorseless proscription for political opinions, which has disgraced the administration of the last eight years. Bad as the civil service now is, all know it has some men of tried integrity and proved ability. Such men should be retained in office, but no man should be retained on any consideration who has prostituted his office to purposes of partisan intimidation or compulsion, or has furnished money to corrupt elections. This is done, and has been done in almost every county of the land. It is a blight upon the morals of the country, and ought to be reformed.

**A Religious Disturber an Enemy to His Country.**

Of sectional contentions, and in respect to common schools, I have only this to say: That, in my judgment, the man or party that would involve our schools in a political or sectarian controversy is an enemy to schools. Common schools are safer under control of no party or sect. They must be neither sectarian nor partisan, and there must be neither division or misappropriation of funds for their support. Likewise I regard the man who would arouse or foster sectional animosities and antagonism among his countrymen as a dangerous enemy to his country.

**The Government Must Not be Partisan.**

All the people must be made to feel and know that once more there is established a purpose and policy under which all citizens of every condition, race or color, will be secure in the enjoyment of whatever rights the constitution and laws declare or recognize, and that in controversies that may arise the government is not partisan, but within its constitutional authority, the just and powerful guardian of the rights and safety of all. The strife between the sections and between the races will cease as soon as the power for evil is taken away from the party that makes political game out of scenes of violence and bloodshed, and constitutional authority is placed in the hands of men whose political welfare requires that peace and good order shall be preserved everywhere.

**In Entire Accord.**

It will be seen, gentleman, that I am in entire accord with the platform of the convention by which I have been nominated as a candidated for the office of vice president of the United States.

**Gov Tilden's Character.**

Permit me, in conclusion, to express my satisfaction at being associated with a candidate for president who is first among his equals as a representative of the spirit and of the achievement of reform in his official career as executive of grand state of New York. He has in a comparatively short period, reformed the public burdens so as to have earned at once the gratitude of his state, and the admiration of the country. The people know him to be thoroughly in earnest. He has shown himself to be possessed of the powers and qualities which fit him in an eminent degree for the great work of reform which his country now needs, and if he shall be chosen by the people to the high office of president of the United States, I believe that the day of his inauguration will be the beginning of a new era of peace, purity and prosperity in all departments of our government. I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS.

**List of Letters**

List of letters remaining in the postoffice at Atlanta, Ga, Aug. 6, 1876. Persons calling for any of said letters will please say advertised and give the date.

LADIES.

A—Miss Elizabeth Alexander, Miss Ella Allen, Mrs Ella B Adair, Mrs Parthenia Arnold.
B—Miss Emma Barnett, Mrs C Brem.
C—Mrs Atlanda Calhoun, Mrs Josephine Cunningham, Miss Dora Cooper.
D—Mrs Adline Deeuston, Miss S M Doles, Miss Inade Davis, Miss Julia O Daniel.
E—Mrs M F Edmons.
F—Louisa L Frierson, Miss Adaline Falls 2.
G—Mrs Mary Green, Mrs Annette Griffin, Miss Fannie Griffin, Miss Hannah Glenn, Mrs Jane Gourdin.
H—Mrs Anna Hammons, Mrs Mary Harris, Miss Eva Harris, Miss J Hamilton, Mrs W M Harris.
J—Mrs Maggie Johnson, Miss Fannie C Jo n son, Miss Harriet Janes.
L—Mrs Emily Lawrence.
M—Mrs Mary Mathews, Miss Betsey Montgomery, Miss E Morgan, Miss Emma Mitchell, Mrs Elizabeth Murphy, Miss Flora Maguire, Mrs S E Mahaffy, Miss Lily McOwens.
N—Mrs Jane Nolan, Mrs Eliza Nicholls, Miss Dora Noble, Miss Lizzie Norris.
P—Miss Millie Pop, Mrs N A Perkins, Miss S Parrish, Miss Anna Page.
R—Miss Amelia Rose, Mrs Pussey Robertson.
S—Miss Lanara J Smail, Mrs Elizabeth Strouse, Mrs Kane St Smith, Sue Smith.
T—Mrs Har Thomas, Miss Fannie Tramble.
W—Mrs Kate Wilson, Mrs Jno Wallace, Miss Jaisy Wright, Mrs Sylvia Whitfield, Mrs Phillis Whitfield, Mrs Mary White.

GENTLEMEN.

A—Angus Aycock, A Abraham, Geo Atkinson, Capt Wm Anderson.
B—R C Brannon, G F Barnett, J C Bartley, Jack Brown, W H Ball, Wm Branham, Luther Blalock, H Brock.
C—Charles Carter, R E Carnes, G B Clossin, J P Chalmers.
D—Wm Davidson.
F—R W Foits.
G—Mr Galfoyle, R H Gray.
H—Peter Henry, E A Henry, G P Hill, George Harris, J T Hawkins, Jas W Hayward, R H Holland.
J—T H Jeffner, J B Johnson.
K—J P Kennedy.
L—Bailey Light, M B Lofton, J E Lemon.
M—McKenzie & Bro, C C McDowell, Chas E Moody, Messrs Martin, T J Moore, Wm Muse, Jas Murphy.
N—J H Nash.
R—Robt H Reed, Jordan Rivers, G W Ramsey, J G Richardson.
S—Jefferson Stone, J B Smith, [illegible]

J R Sanders, Geo Stourdard, Ort Subbins, E L Skinner, Ned Smith, A T Smith.
T—Morris G Taylor, Mat Tennor.
V—F W Vincent.
W—J W Wyley, Jas M Waites, Jas T B White, E M Wood, a Woodbury.

HENRY CONLEY, P M.

**Georgia Gossip.**

**Just Arrived and in Store**

Haviland's & Co.'s, of Limoges, France, plain, decorated chamber, dinner, and tea sets, in China.

T. R. Boote's, of Burslem, Staffordshire, England, [illegible] known maker of England, white granite earthenware.

Clementson Bro.'s, of Hanley, C. C. ware.

John Edwards's, of [illegible], heavy hotel, also light Havre porcelain ware.

Mason's porcelain lined and stone ill known gem jars, jelly tumblers, stone jars, butter tubs, porcelain lined yellow ware.

Merchants and housekeepers, such as want good wares, are invited to come and examine. Goods sold only for cash, thereby no per centage is laid on for losses, at HENRY SELTZER'S, Corner Broad and Walton streets.

aug6—d3m-sun&thur-o-g-n

MARRIED IN GEORGIA.

—A. W. Smith of Americus, to Miss Ella M. Fogle of Macon.

—A. J. Morgan to Miss Anna Wingo of Douglass county.

—Iverson A. Jones of Arkansas, to Miss Josie Hyer of Cartersville.

—John Boyd to Miss Ora Barrett of Gordon county.

—W. H Parker, of Hart county, to Miss Nellie H. Gibson of Fayette county.

—W. P. Ledbetter of Cedar Town, to Mrs. L. F. Leazer of Floyd county.

—N. O. DeCaindry, of Baltimore, to Miss Julia L. Wamaling of Athens.

—A. J. Flournoy to Mrs. Martha A. Kittle of Athens.

—J. A. Evans to Miss Sarah E. Huckaby of Spalding county.

DIED IN GEORGIA.

—George King of Gordon county.

—J. L. Garlington of Snapping Shoals.

—Mrs. Bitting of Dalton.

—Mrs. Major of Catoosa county.

—Mrs. W. T. Adams of Washington county.

—Miss Julia Draughan of Macon county.

—W. McCrary of Taylor county.

—Mrs. E. D. Adams of Gwinnett county.

—O. N. White of Madison county.

—Hampton Stephens of Marion county.

—Mrs. John Anderson of Augusta.

—Mrs. B. F. McDaniel of Harrris county.

—Mrs. G. W. Haines of Dougherty county.


**NERVOUS DEBILITY.**

**Vital weakness or depression:** a weak exhausted feeling, no energy or courage; the result of **mental over-work, indiscretion or excesses,** or some drain upon the system, is always cured by HUMPHREYS' HOMOEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. 28. It tones up and invigorates the system, dispels the gloom and despondency, imparts strength and energy—stops the drain and rejuvenates the entire man. Been used twenty years with perfect success by thousands. Sold by dealers. Price, $1 00 per single vial, or $5 00 per package of five vials and $2 00 vial of powder. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Address HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY, 562 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

june21—dsod&w1y

**A GREAT DISCOVERY,**

By the use of which every family may give their Linen that brilliant polish peculiar to fine laundry work. Saving time and labor in ironing, more than its entire cost. Warranted. Ask for Dobbins'.

DOBBINS, BRO. & CO.
13 N. Fourth st., Philadelphia.
F. & G. T. DODD & CO., Sole Agents, Atlanta.
ar21-d&wly

**LONGLEY & ROBINSON,**
**Contractors and Builders**
AND PROPRIETORS OF
**THE PHŒNIX MILL.**

DEALERS and Manufacturers of all kinds of Building Materials, such as DOORS, SASH, etc., (both White and Yellow Pine,) Mantels, Newells, Ceiling, Weather Boarding, Flooring, Materials, and all kinds of Finishing Lumber. Also, SHINGLES, LATHS, etc.

Orders will also be taken for all kinds of CUSTOM WORK, such as Door and Window Frames Scroll and Turned Work, Brackets etc. All orders will receive prompt attention. We will guarantee our prices as low as the lowest, and respectfully solicit a liberal share of patronage.

**Sales Room and Office,**
IN THE
**MARKHAM HOUSE**
L ST ST. ATLANTA, GA.
feb25—

**Catoosa Springs for Sale.**

**RARE CHANCE for INVESTMENT**

By consent of all parties in interest, will be sold on

**Thursday, Sept. 21, 1876,**

at public outcry, at 11 o'clock a. m., on the premises at Catoosa Springs, Georgia, the following valuable real estate, to-wit:

All that tract or parcel of land, with the improvements thereon, known as CATOOSA SPRINGS, situate, lying and being in Catoosa county, Georgia, containing 320 acres, more or less, and adjoining lands of Harris Cotten, Nichols and H. H. Hickman.

The improvements are first-class and consisting of two large HOTELS, numerous cottages, and necessary outbuildings. There are numerous

**Mineral Springs**

on the premises, which are famed for their curative properties.

The property can be traded for at private sale until day of sale. Terms cash. Purchasers to pay for papers. Titles guaranteed!

Parties desiring to inspect this fine property are referred to S. C. Hornesby, on the premises, or to Geo. W. Sapp Dalton, Georgia.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned at Augusta, Ga., in person or by letter.

H. H. HICKMAN.

August 1, 1877. aug6—did

**Wanted—A School**

A LADY, with eight years experience in teaching Latin, French, Higher English branches, Mathematics and Music, desires a position in a college or high school. Best references given and required.

Address S., care Constitution office.

july23—d3w—sun tues thurs.

**New Advertisements.**

**$12** a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

**REVOLVERS** SEVEN SHOT **$3.00**

New Buffalo Bill Revolver

Sent with 100 Cartridges for $3. Full Nickle Plate. Satisfaction guaranteed. Illustrated Catalogue FREE. WESTERN GUN WORKS, Chicago, Ill., 69 Dearborn street, (McCormick Block.) P. O. Box 540.

**$77** PER WEEK GUARANTEED to Agents, Male and Female, in their own locality. Terms and OUTFIT FREE. Address P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Maine.

**$5 to $20** per day at home. Samples worth $1 free. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

"PSYCHOMANCY, OR SOUL CHARMING." How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affections of any person they choose, instantly. This art all can possess, free, by mail for 25 cents; together with a Marriage Guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies, etc. 1,000,000 sold. A queer book. Address T. WILLIAM & CO., Publishers, Philadelphia.

*Price, Twenty-Five Cents.*

**NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING**

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH EDITION. Containing a complete list of all the towns in the United States, the Territories and the Dominion of Canada, having a population greater than 5,000 according to the last census, together with the names of the newspapers having the largest circulation in each of the places named. Also, a catalogue of newspapers which are recommended to advertisers as giving greatest value in proportion to prices charged. Also, all newspapers in the United States and Canada printing over 5,000 each issue. Also, all the Religious, Agricultural, Scientific and Mechanical, Medical, Masonic, Juvenile, Educational, Commercial, Insurance, Real Estate, Law, Sporting, Musical, Fashion, and other special class journals; very complete lists. Together with a complete list of over 300 German papers printed in the United States. Also, an essay upon advertising, many tables of rates, showing the cost of advertising in various newspapers, and everything which a beginner in advertising would like to know. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 41 Park Row, New York.

**NEWSPAPERS OF THE UNITED STATES.**

A complete list of American Newspapers, numbering more than eight thousand, with a Gazetteer of all the towns and cities in which they are published; Historical and Statistical Sketches of the Great Newspaper Establishments; illustrated with numerous engravings of the principal Newspaper Buildings. Book of 300 pages, just issued. Mailed, post-paid, to any address for 35 cents. Apply (inclosing price) to SUPERINTENDENT OF THE NEWSPAPER PAVILION, Centennial Grounds Philadelphia, or American News Co., New York.

EVERY ADVERTISER NEEDS IT.

july18—d&wtw

**MARRIAGE SECRETS.** DR. BOHANNAN'S Marriage Guide illustrated with numerous engravings [illegible] all that the inquisitive should know on Courtship, Marriage, the [illegible] Mysteries and Revelations of the [illegible] all kind of Diseases, etc., hundreds of valuable receipts, who should marry, the impediments to marriage, [illegible] Address, Dr. C. A. [illegible], St. Louis, Mo.

**ADVERTISING** Don't do any in any paper or papers, until you consult our figures it will cost you nothing and will surely save you money. Address, St. Louis Advertising & Publ'g Co., St. Louis, Mo.

**MARRIAGE GUIDE** An illustrated work [illegible] to the married and marriageable on the [illegible] be truly happy in the married relation. Male and female, young and middle aged should read and preserve it, it contains information, which no one can afford to be without; on how to preserve the health and complexion, and give to faded checks the [illegible] bloom of youth. It is the only true Marriage Guide in the world. Price 50 cents by Mail. The author may be consulted personally or by mail on any of the subjects mentioned in his works. Address, DR. A. G. OLIN, 185 Washington st., Chicago, Ill.

**SOLID WEALTH!**

**$600,000 IN GIFTS!**

Grandest Scheme ever Presented to the Public!

**A FORTUNE FOR ONLY $12.**

THE KENTUCKY CASH DISTRIBUTION COMPANY authorized by a special act of the Kentucky Legislature, for the benefit of the *PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF FRANKFORT,* will have the first of their series of Cash Drawings, at MAJOR HALL, in the city of Frankfort, Ky., Thursday, August 31, 1876, on which occasion they will distribute to the ticket-holders the immense sum of

**$600,000.**

Thos. P. Porter, Ex-Gov. Ky., Gen'l Manager.

POSITIVELY NO POSTPONEMENT! as we will have a series of Grand Drawings and can not establish the precedent of postponing.

LIST OF GIFTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| One Grand Cash Gift | $100,000 |
| One Grand Cash Gift | 50,000 |
| One Grand Cash Gift | 25,000 |
| One Grand Cash Gift | 20,000 |
| One Grand Cash Gift | 10,000 |
| One Grand Cash Gift | 5,000 |
| 50 Cash Gifts of $1,000 each | 50,000 |
| 100 Cash Gifts of 500 each | 50,000 |
| 00 Cash Gifts of 400 each | 40,000 |
| 00 Cash Gifts of 300 each | 30,000 |
| 00 Cash Gifts of 200 each | 40,000 |
| 600 Cash Gifts of 100 each | 60,000 |
| 10,000 Cash Gifts of 12 each | 120,000 |
| Total, 11,156 Gifts, All Cash | 600,000 |

PRICE OF TICKETS:

Whole tickets, $12; Halves, $6; Quarters, $3; 9 Tickets, $100; 27½ Tickets, $300; 46½ Tickets, $500; 95½ Tickets, $1,000. 100,000 Tickets at $12 each.

Hon. E. H. Taylor, Mayor of Frankfort, the entire board of City Councilmen, Hon. Alvin Duvall, late Chief Justice of Kentucky, and other distinguished citizens, together with such disinterested persons as the ticket holders present may designate will superintend the drawing.

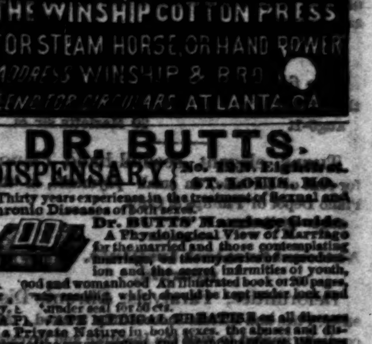
Remittances can be made by Express, Draft, Post-office Money Order Registered Letter, made payable to Kentucky Cash Distribution Company.

All communications connected with the distribution, and orders for Tickets, should be addressed to

HON. THOS. P. PORTER,
General Manager, Frankfort, Ky.

Tickets for sale by A. C. MORTON, No. 11 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Georgia.

july18—d&wim




**DR. BUTTS.**

**DISPENSARY,** No. 12 N. Eighth st., ST. LOUIS, MO.

Thirty years experience in the treatment of Sexual and Chronic Diseases of both sexes.

Dr. BUTTS' Marriage Guide. A Physiological View of Marriage for the married and those contemplating marriage on the mysteries of reproduction and the secret infirmities of youth, manhood and womanhood. An illustrated book of 260 pages, [illegible] which should be kept under lock and key. [illegible] under seal for 50 cts.

A PRIVATE MEDICAL TREATISE on all diseases of a Private Nature in both sexes, the abuses and disorders of the sexual system, and the means of cure, 224 pages with engravings, sent under seal for 25 cts.

MEDICAL ADVICE on Sexual and Chronic Diseases, Seminal Weakness, Catarrh, Cancer, Rupture, the Opium Habit, &c., a 36 page work, sent under seal for 10 cts. All three books containing 500 pages and everything worth knowing on the subject, sent securely sealed on receipt of 60 cts. Address, Dr. Butts' Dispensary, No. 12 N. 8th St.

WM. E. TANNER. ALEX. DELANY
NORTON C. NEWTON.

**METROPOLITAN WORKS,**

CANAL STREET,

FROM SIXTH TO SEVENTH,

**Richmond, Va.**

ENGINES, PORTABLE AND STATIONARY.

SAW-MILLS, GRIST-MILLS, BOILERS, CASTINGS OF BRASS and IRON, FORGINGS, &c.

AGRICULTURAL IRON WORKS.

Small [illegible] done by experienced hands.

We call special attention to our Improved Portable Engines for agricultural purposes.

A number of second-hand ENGINES and BOILERS of various patterns, in first-rate order, on hand. Repair work solicited promptly done.

**WM. E. TANNER & CO.**

**JOSEPH GORDON,**

**House and Sign Painter,**

No. 24 Peachtree street,

ATLANTA,............GEORGIA.

COUNTRY Orders solicited and promptly attended to. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. aug6—dly

## PREFERRED LOCALS

### SUGAR CREEK PAPER MILLS

WM. McNAUGHT & CO.

Daily and weekly CONSTITUTION for up a ci en of our "news." mar28-dtf

**Waiving the Homestead.**

We are prepared to furnish, cheap, blank notes containing the waiver of homestead. Send your orders to CONSTITUTION office. apr21—dtf

**Special Notice.**

To purchasers of Lard Oils, West Virginia Oils and Coach Candles are particularly requested to get my prices before purchasing elsewhere. All orders promptly filled at St. Louis or Cincinnati prices.

*Railroad Supplies a specialty.*

AMOS FOX,
No 5 East Alabama street, Atlanta, Ga.
Agent for Buckeye Oil Works, Cincinnati, O.
Also, Inland Oil Works, St. Louis, Mo.,
Gunnison, Hamiltons & Miller, Proprietors.
may7-d3m

**Coal! Coal!! Coal!!!**

W. S. Grisham will sell till 1st October next, the "Genuine" best lump, "BLACK DIAMOND" COAL CREEK COAL, at reduced rates, by car load. Call and see, or address through P. O., 56 Alabama street, Atlanta, Ga. july11—dtf

### Asphalt Side Walk.

As cheap as brick. For sample and references call at office, corner Forsyth and Walton streets. O. A. SMITH. july21—d3m

**Wonderful Success**

It is reported that BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP has, since its introduction in the United States, reached the immense sale of 0 000 dozen per year. Over 6,000 druggists have ordered this medicine direct from the factory at Woodbury, N. J., and not one have reported a single failure, but every letter speaks of its astonishing success in curing, coughs, colds settled on the breast, consumption, or any disease of throat and lungs. We advise any person that has any predisposition to weak lungs, to go to their druggists, Hunt, Rankin & Lamar, wholesale agents, and get this medicine, or inquire about it. Regular size, 75 cents; sample bottle, 10 cents. Two doses will relieve any case. Don't neglect your cough. apr2—deod&wly

**Coal! Coal! Coal!**

COAL CREEK COAL,
SUWANEE COAL,
SODDY COAL.

Either of the above coals at very LOW RATES during the summer. With daily receipts I am prepared to fill all orders with dispatch. Orders solicited. Office and Yard near the Postoffice, Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.

JNO. F. EDWARDS, Agent.
july9—dsun-wed&fri3mo

**Merchants.**

Our stock of staple Crockery, Fruit Jars, Lamps, Chimnies and Housekeepers articles is complete. The great bulk bought at auction and brought through at low freights. We will duplicate any bill and save you freights and breakage. McBRIDE & Co.
july9 - dsun&wed4w

**New Advertisements.**

Administrator's sale—Charles Beermann.
For ordinary—Daniel Pittman.
Satchels and valises—Atlanta trunk factory.
For dismission—Robert E. Green.
Just arrived and in store—Henry Seltzer.
Ribbons and inserting—M. Rich.
Coal—Sciple & Sons.
The doctors send to—O. H Green.
Dissolution—DeSaulles & Krouse.
Travelers, take notice—D. Steinheimer.
Jaconets—E. Cahn.
Unclaimed letters—Benjamin Conley.
For leave to sell real estate—N L. Angier.
Southern M. F. college—Rev, J. N. Bradshaw.
For county treasurer—W. H. Patterson.
Georgia state lottery—E. S Morris.
$1 shirts—M. Rich,
Furniture at auction—Joyner & Ellis.
Save $3 to $3—Atlanta trunk factory.
For dismission—John J. Bain.
For ordinary—Edgar Thompson.
American cotton tie company.
Correspondence—John H. James.
For tax collector—Samuel R. Hoyle.
Sheriff's sales—James Hunter.
Farnum house—W. W. Farnum.
Kentucky whisky—O. H. Green.
For guardianship dismission—J. B. Tippen.
Store and rooms to rent—Dr. S. F. Salter.
Another excursion—W. D. Chipley.
Gate city vinegar works—Isaac Guthman & Co.
Centennial belts—M. Rich.
The New Cassell Shakspeare.
Trunks—Atlanta trunk factory.
Information wanted—D. Steinheimer.
Markham house billiard room.
City church directory for this day.
Great clearing out sale—John Keely.
For administration—Z. A. Rice,
For the fall trade—Hunt, Rankin & Lamar.
Trunk repairing—Atlanta trunk factory.
For delicate ladies—O H. Green.
To close the season—E. Cahn.
Patent roman corsets—M. Rich.
Postponed int. rev. sale—Augustus Flesh.
Boarding—Mrs. Claude Wilson.
Cheap goods—W. H. Brotherton.
For the legislature—Geo. T. Fry.
$100,000—Hunt, Rankin & Lamar.
For leave to sell real estate—W. O. Tuggle.

W. H. BROTHERTON'S store is still headquarters for "cheap goods" judging from the crowd of eager purchasers daily seen there. A few more of those beautiful white Linen Duck and Marseilles Vests still on hand at $1 50, worth $3 00. Kid Gloves, all sizes, 50 cents, Gents' Calf Boots $3, worth $5. Five cases standard prints just received, 6 1-4. Two cases good prints 5 cents The largest stock of White Goods, consisting of Piques, Bishop and Victoria Lawns, striped and checked Nainsooks, Swiss Muslins and Tarlatans, cheaper than any other house in the city to close. Large lot of Dress Linens greatly reduced to close. A large lot of Mosquito Nets cheaper than they can be bought elsewhere. Large lot of Parasols and Sun Umbrellas, reduced 25 per cent to close. In fact if you need anything in Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes or Hats, be sure to give him a call if you wish to save money. aug6-1t

**For Delicate Ladies.**

The finest Sherry and Port Wines in the city, at O. H. GREEN'S, 20 Marietta street.
aug6-1t

THREE elegant second-hand Pianos for rent or for sale, in small payments, at the Piano Depot of Phillips & Crew.
aug4—dfri&sun

**National Surgical Institute, Atlanta, Georgia.**

Deformities, Paralysis, Chronic Diseases, Piles and Fistula successfully treated. All cordially invited to visit the Institute and investigate. june11—dsuntf

**Fruit Jars,**

Fly Traps, Butter Pots, Wire Dish Covers, Water Coolers, Ice Cream Freezers, at bargains, at McBRIDE'S.
july9—dsun&wed4w

**Coal! Coal! Coal!**

500 car loads lump coal at Summer prices. Montevallo, Cahaba, Red Ash, Alabama and Genuine Coal Creek. SCIPLE & SONS, 59 Decatur street.
aug6—d3t

50 pieces Corded Jackonets, at 12½ cents. E. CAHN, 71 Whitehall street.
aug6-1t

**A Card.**

There seems to be a rumor going about town, to the effect that I had failed or made a settlement. Although I do not believe that this rumor would affect my credit, where I buy, in the least, I do herewith emphatically declare it false and without foundation.

THEO. SCHUMANN, Whitehall, corner Hunter.
aug6—d3t

READ Furchgott, Benedict & Co.'s advertisement and go ther . It will pay you.
june7—dtf

**Kid Gloves Reduced.**

500 dozen Fresh and Choice Ladies Kid Gloves offered very low, at FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & CO.'S.
june7-tf

**Black Grenadines a Specialty.**

Save 10 to 15 cents on each yard and buy your Black Grenadines at the the popular store of FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & CO.
june7—dtf

W. S. WILSON. J. C. WILSON

# Coal Creek Coal!

## MONTEVALLO, ALA., COAL!

—AND—

## ANTHRACITE COAL!

I AM now prepared to furnish either of the above Coals in any quantity desired. The Coal Creek Coal I sell is the celebrated Black Diamond Coal Creek Coal, the OLD GENUINE Coal Creek of the BEST quality, and the Montevallo Coal, all who have used it know what it is; it is superior to ANY COAL brought to this market. I have sole control of this Coal and will sell at LOW RATES DURING THE SUMMER, WEIGHTS AND QUALITY WARRANTED. Orders respectfully solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

W. S. WILSON, Successor to EDWARD PARSONS.
july16—deod6m

**STATE SAVINGS BANK,**
**No. 3 Kimball House, Wall Street.**
**ATLANTA, GEORGIA.**

Dr. G. W. HANDY..................President.
W. W. BELL..................Cashier.

This bank pays seven per cent. interest, compounded semi-annually, on savings deposits from one dc ar to any amount,

It also issues certific. te of deposit payable on demand, and bearing se en per cent. interest if the money is left thirty days or longer.
june26—d6m-h-c

**Special Card from GEORGE SHARP, JR., Diamond and Jewelry Merchant, No. 34 Whitehall street, ATLANTA, GA.**

Just received from manufacturers and importers, who are bound to have the goods sold, the largest and finest assortment of

Watches,
Diamonds,
Fine Jewelry,
Sterling Silver Ware,
Gold Guard and Vest Chains,
Gold Opera and Leontine Chains,
Lockets, Seal Rings, &c., &c.

This magnificent stock of goods will be offered for sale for the next thirty days at hard pan prices.

Now is the time for BARGAINS. Call early and buy at hard pan prices. I mean business. The owners of the goods want the money for them and I want my commissions. Visitors to the Centennial will save from 25 to 50 per cent by buying from me. GEO. SHARP, JR.
june28—dtf

THE purest of Kentucky Whisky, at O. H. GREEN'S, 20 Marietta street.
aug6-1t

**Waiving the Homestead.**

We are prepared to furnish, cheap, blank notes containing the waiver of homestead. Send your orders to CONSTITUTION office
apr21—dtf

**Brown Dress Linen**

At Furchgott, Benedict & Co.'s the above article is offered at very low figures.
june7—dtf

THE doctors send their patients to O. H Green's to buy that pure Kentucky Sour Mash Whisky for medicinal purposes, 20 Marietta street. aug6-1t

**To Close the Season.**

50 all Linen Ladies' Suits.
25 all Linen Basques and Overskirts.
50 all Linen Dusters and Ulsters.
50 Grass Cloth Suits.
Now is your chance to buy choice fresh goods at New York cost. E. CAHN, 71 Whitehall street.
aug6-1t

**Black Silks! Black Silks**

Another lot of those cheap Black Silks, just received, ranging from 75c, 85c, $1 00, and upward. Call at
june7—dtf FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & CO S.

**Executive Department Notes.**

Governor Smith yesterday appointed and commissioned the following notaries public:

Clinch county—J D Hawkins, 1052; J E Sharp, 586; D O Quinn, 920.

**Cotton Ties.**

We invite attention to the advertisement of the American Cotton Tie Company. Planters and dealers in ties would do well to heed the advice in it. Messrs Williams, Langston & Crane and W M & R J Lowry are the agents for the company in Atlanta.

**Southern Masonic Female College.**

This excellent institution reopens on the 28th inst., with experienced teachers in every department. Note the fact stated in the advertisement in another column.

**Markham House Arrivals.**

ATLANTA, August 5.

T D Dismuke, Griffin; L T Downing, Columbus; J W Bell, Harlem Ga W B Mangham, Griffin; A M Conner, Savannah; W W Clark, Andrew Clark, T A Davidson, Macon; J M Johnson, J E Rushing, H C Price, Ga; W A Richardson, Ky; T Wheatly, Ga; Miss Ida Wooten, Miss; Mrs Jno Holman, Ga; P Wheeler, New York; Jas Longfellow, Chicago; J E Evans Little Rock, Ark; Captain S D Bradwell, Ga; T W Taylor, Stone Mountain, C S Kingsberry, city; John J Warren, city; W W Peake, Atlanta and Richmond Air-Line railroad; John C Rawson, Ga; Gen Garlington, city; H P Stephenson, N C; W W Campbell, New Orleans; Walter C West, Cairo, Illinois, J Frank Smealey, Cincinnati.

**The New Cassell Shakspeare.**

We have before us a new edition of the great master which surpasses anything of the kind we have ever seen.

The Messrs Cassell, of London, the largest publishers in the world, for some four years have been at work in getting ready this edition.

The editorial work has been placed in the hands of Mr and Mr. Cowden Clarke, two of the most eminent Shakspearen scholars living.

The letter press is beautiful, and the type large. The notes are the study of a lifetime, and just what the reader wishes, concise and plain.

The illustrations are from the hands of the eminent artist, H C Selons, whose name is a guarantee of worth. They are over six hundred in number and embellish the work in a masterly manner. In addition to these, the genius of over forty of the leading artists of Europe is shown in as fine a list of steel plates as ever graced a similar publication. It is the most complete and most worthy in every respect of any edition hitherto published The gentleman representing the publisher is at present in our city, and we bespeak for him an appreciative public.

**Hopkins and Glenn.**

Among our professional cards will be found that of the above law firm. The reputation of Judge Hopkins is bounded neither by local or state lines, and in addition to his great ability he is capable of as much and persistent work as any man we know. Solicitor Glenn's abilities are of a high order and he has been very successful in practice. The firm of Glenn & Son still remains.

**The Sunday School Cause.**

The Sunday school cause just now is having a glorious revival.

Carroll county organized, a Sunday school association on the 29th ult.

Franklin county organized one on the first.

Elbert county organizes one on the 9th.

Forsyth county organizes one on the 3rd of September.

Walton and Henry are expected to organize associations within two weeks.

**Another Excursion.**

The 5th of the series of centennial excursions inaugurated by W D Chipley, General Agent of the Virginia Midland route was set for yesterday, but on account of a desire on the part of Alabamians to vote on Monday, the main portion of the party postponed its departure until the 8th. On that day over fifty, including the Centenary Female College of Alabama, (which will join the party at Dalton), will leave under charge of Captain Chipley. A number of persons from Covington, Columbus, Atlanta and Eufaula will be in the party. The detachment which left last evening went under charge of Captain Chipley's assistant, Mr. Richardson.

In the party we notice J W Mercer and lady, J G Guice and lady, Misses Carrie Dreary, Addie Mercer, Mrs Brady, D J Richardson and lady, A H Simpson, T L Gerery, Chas Muller and Mrs Ellington, of Eufaula; Capt Clark and lady, Miss Dean and others, of Rome. One of the features of these excursions is the freedom from crowded cars.

## ATROCIOUS ATTEMPT.

*A COLORED BRUTE CHOKES A LADY ALMOST TO DEATH.*

**The Opportune Arrival of her Brother Saves her.**

We learn that on last Wednesday a colored brute attempted to outrage the person of a married lady four and a half miles from this city, near East Point. The lady's name is reported to be Norton. The name of the negro is unknown, although he can be identified.

The husband of the lady is not at home now, and she is residing with her parents. Wednesday the old folks left for Atlanta leaving this lady home. She went out into the orchard to get some peaches, when this brutal negro attempted to outrage her person and choked her until she was

BLACK IN THE FACE

and almost strangled to death. Her brother fortunately came up at this time when the negro fled with rapid strides in the direction of East Point.

The nego had applied in the morning for work and was refused. We are informed that the marks of the n gro's hands on the neck and shoulders of the lady are still visible.

**THE OTHER SIDE.**

**What the Conductor and Brakeman Have to Say About the Wounding of Mr. Glass.**

Yesterday evening we received the following statement of facts relative to the accident of Mr. Elijah Glass from the conductor and brakeman of the train. We publish it in justice to them, and that both sides of this unfortunate accident may be known. The conductor, Mr. M. R. Murphy says that shortly after the Wednesday night train had started out on the Macon & Western road, he had started through to collect the fare, he met Mr. Glass in the first passenger coach. He then appeared to be considerably intoxicated, but was sitting up and seemed to know what he was doing. Mr. Murphy demanded his fare, and Glass put his hand into his pocket and pulled out a handful of papers, among them a hotel card which he handed to the conductor. Murphy told him this was not right, and Glass said he had a ticket, but didn't know where it was. Some conversation ensued in which Glass was quite defiant, and as the train was crowded, the conductor left him in charge of Mr. J T. Ware while he went on to finish collecting the fare. Mr. Ware says that Glass was insulting in his talk to him. He told him that he must either produce a ticket, pay the fare or be put off the train. Glass said they were not able to put him off. Ware gave him up for awhile and Glass went to sleep. After passing Forest station Conductor Murphy had finished collecting the fare of the other passengers and made another attempt on Glass Seeing that he would do nothing, the train was stopped at Adamson's crossing, and he was put off. Mr. Ware assisted him off and Glass offered no resistance. Ware also offered to assist him in searching his pockets for the ticket, but he refused. When last seen, he seemed to be trying to follow the train. The spot where he was injured is nearly a mile on the Atlanta side of this crossing, and the train was the night up freight. When noticed by the engineer he was asleep by the side of the track, but it was then impossible to stop and Glass raised up just as the engine struck him.

Yesterday his condition was about as favorable as could be expected, and we trust he may have an early recovery.

## TOWN TOICS.P

—Every member of Atlanta lodges of Good Templars are expected to be present at the meeting to-morrow night.

—An increase of freights on the Piedmont Air-Line railroad is noticeable, especially to Atlanta and points further south.—Charlotte (N. C.,) Observer.

—The week of prayer appointed by the bishops of the M E church south, began on Friday last.

—Augusta beaux are fond of Garlick.

—Gen. Robert Toombs will be at Gainesville next week and is expected to deliver an address before the agricultural convention.

—Having been invited to visit the Great Southern trunk warehouse, located at No. 48 Whitehall street, we dropped in last week and were agreeably surprised at the enormous business transacted there in the line of trunks, satchels, bags and valises, shawl and trunk straps, and travelers goods generally. The warehouse was crowded with eager customers (mostly ladies), who were purchasing their trunks for their centennial tour from that clever salesman, Mr. Jacob Steinheimer. We would advise those contemplating to make "the centennial tour" and wanting anything in the line of goods to give Mr Steinheimer a call before making their purchases elsewhere.

—H. Y. Snow and lady and Miss Tallulah McMillan have returned from the centennial.

—Capt. J. H. Morrow and Charles H. Killiam left for New Holland Springs yesterday. Their wardrobe consisted of 25 cheroots and a bottle of vinegar bitters.

—The Hightower association convenes next Thursday at Concord church, nine miles north of Cumming. Rev. Alfred Webb, the moderator for forty years is eighty years of age, and can read without glasses. The camp meeting begins there at the same time.

—DeKalb Sunday school celebration takes place on the 16th.

—The Central railroad has about completed its new round house. Cars were using the turntable yesterday.

—The Barnesville excursion reached here yesterday morning. There were fourteen cars, containing between eight and nine hundred persons. The excursionists enjoyed their visit greatly, and returned late in the evening, delighted with the trip. Come again.

—The hash at New Holland will suffer to-day. Major Sidney Herbert and two other newspaper men went up there yesterday evening.

—The Columbus Times is mistaken when it says the "eleven able" were all present at the social meeting of the press. The temperance men of the staff were not.

**Not in the Race.**

ATLANTA, GA., August 5th 1876.

*Editors Constitution:* For some time my name has been mentioned by the press and otherwise used in connection with the coming election for representatives from this county to the next legislature.

I desire to say that I do not intend to offer for election.

While I never announced myself a candidate for the position, I wish to return my grateful thanks to my friends from whom I have received most cordial assurances of support in the event of my candidacy. The canvass from this time will begin to assume positive shape, and I had rather have it understood at once that I will not be in the race than to remain silent upon the subject and bear the appearance, at least, of being in the field.

Respectfully,
WILLIAM A. SHORTER.

**Over One Hundred Thousand Dollars in the Drug Trade.**

Attention is called to the advertisement of Messrs Hunt, Rankin & Lamar, on Pryor street in this city, and Cherry street, Macon. Their facilities for large purchases in bulk, and for advantageous freight arrangements are such that dealers who sell at retail can save time and money by purchasing of them instead of sending north Strictly pure white lead and reliable linseed oil are specialties with this house. Do not buy until you call on them.

## PELLIGRINI'S PETRIFACTIONS.

*A VISIT TO THE ARTIFICIAL STONE WORKS.*

**The Establishment of Pelligrini & Castleberry.—What is Done There.—The Extent and Value of Their Productions, Etc.**

A few days ago a reporter of the CONSTITUTION visited the artificial stone works of Messrs Pelligrini & Castleberry, situated on the street which runs in front of the barracks and about half a block this side of the main entrance.

To judge from the buildings one would scarcely imagine that so much is being done in this unpretending place for the benefit and adornment of the city. About the spacious yard of the place, however, are piled up the evidences of the labor daily performed here, being sewer pipes of every size and description, ornaments for yards and halls, stones for buildings, and cornice blocks of elaborate description.

THE STONE MADE HERE

is an artificial composition of sand and Portland cement, petrified by the action of carbonic acid gas confined in a close room, in an atmosphere of unusual heat The ingredients are first mixed in a large wooden vat and brought to a cohesive consistency. The material in this shape is then packed into moulds made of wood, or plaster of Paris for delicate and ornate forms, and then made to take their required shapes. When moulded properly the pieces are placed in the petrifying room and are here turned, by the chemical action of the carbonic acid gas, into a stony hardness. These blocks are used by builders for every pur ose of use and ornament to which formerly, only marble or granite could be made applicable There are many buildings in our city having these window sills and caps, spring-blocks, key-stones, cornice and corner blocks, door-sills and mosaic floors. They are vastly cheaper and so serviceable and durable as to make their use much preferable in most instances, to costly marble.

ORNAMENTAL WORK

is made here to a very large amount; vases for use in halls and gardens are a speciality and many of them are most admirable in form and artistic in style. These vases are made of terracotta and in all sizes and when painted present the most deceptive appearance, since they may be made to seem either the finest marble or the costliest bronze.

Figures of animals, such as lions and greyhounds, recumbent, in life size, are made here equally artistic perfection, and are probably the cheapest forms of adornment for stairways or garden plateaus that can be had. There are many of these in use in the city.

Hanging baskets, flower-pots and various other articles of use and ornament of similar nature are constructed here and sold at price which seem ridiculously cheap.

SEWER PIPES, ETC.

The next most prominent article of manufacture, after building stones, are sewerpipes. These are made in every shape and size from 3 inches in diameter to 24 inches across the inside opening. These pipes have come into great demand and this firm has, during its operations here, put down thousands of feet of such pipe. The pipes in the new cotton factory are to be furnished by them under contract. These pipes supply every necessity of ordinary sewerage and are easier of use and much cheaper than iron.

THE FACTORY

was started in operation here in February, 1870, by Mr. P. Pelligrini, a native of Italy, but who had largely engaged in the same operations during previous years in Cincinnati. From year to year, the business has grown and now the firm includes Mr. Pelligrini (who superintends the works) and Mr. Castleberry, a well known citizen of our city. They are doing a business averaging something like $12,000 per annum. The number of hands employed, even in this dull season, are from twelve to fifteen men.

PRESENT CONTRACTS

are in hand and the work is rapidly going forward to furnish all the ornamental stone-work for the new building of Col. Grant, cornering at the capital. Some of this work we inspected and found both handsome and durable. Also, for the new buildings of Adair, Inman, Wilson and Kidd.

This work can all be inspected fully as the buildings progress, and we feel assured of the universal acceptance of the stone in the near future for all such light uses where marble and granite have heretofore held the sway.

Mr. Pelligrini is a hard working man and an enthusiast in his business. He does not rest until he accomplishes what he attempts and his progress is one of constant improvement We commend a visit to the works as one of the greatest interest and advise our readers to make one at no remote day.

**A Popular Resort.**

During the late convention there was great curiosity exhibited by the country delegates to know what was meant by "No Name." They were taken in hand and duly introduced to St. Clair Fechner, the popular proprietor of the "No Name" saloon, the sprightliest and neatest place of its kind in the south. We can report as a fact their satisfaction with the reception he gave them. The liquors at "No Name" are famous, the entertainments decidedly entertaining, and the proprietor a most genial caterer

Last night the place was crowded by one of the most pleased audiences we have ever seen, and no man who comes to Atlanta need feel lonesome during the hours when the "No Name" has it's doors open.

THE Markham House billiard room prize cue has arrived and is on exhibition. Several entries have been made for it, and the one largest run so far is 37.
aug6—1t

**A Glass Hen.**

Cincinnati Commercial.

There is at present being exhibited on Fifth street, near Race, an ingenious apparatus termed a "Glass Hen," wherein chickens are hatched by artificial heat of which the degree is regulated to a nicety, it is claimed, by an electric apparatus.

The "hen" has the ability to hatch four hundred eggs simultaneously, and the birth of chicks and goslings may daily be observed. The apparatus is not particularly complicated. It consists of a glass box some four feet in length by three in width, and about two feet high, the box is ventilated at the top by two tubes connected with valves, and is heated with hot hair generated in a little furnace. The furnace is attached to the end of the oven by a tube, and is heated by an oil lamp. A tube running up through the bottom of the furnace admits the cold air, which, meeting the heated air, produces a gentle current and the necessary ventilation through the oven. The temperature of the oven is kept up as nearly as possible to 103 deg., and the inventor, Mr. Axford, claims that it is so regulated as never to vary more than half a degree. He refused to explain the precise method by which this is accomplished, which is somewhat odd, inasmuch as he is attempting to find purchasers in Cincinnati for his "Lightning Steam Chicken Raiser." But he claims that the temperature is automatically regulated by the electric battery. When heated above 103deg., the valves of the tubes admitting the hot air are closed by electricity; and so soon as the oven commences to cool off they open automatically. At least so it is claimed. The eggs are laid upon a wire cloth, below which is a shallow tray containing water; and the hot air is thence fed with moisture, which it holds in suspension. When the chicks are born they are suffered to remain in the oven about twenty-four hours, until they have attained sufficient vigor to admit of their being removed to another warm glass case. One side of this case is closed with a little curtain, which the chick can push aside when it wants to run out to seek food in another compartment. Axford has a large number of healthy chickens on exhibition, which have evidently been hatched and raised artificially.

## COMMERCIAL.

**ATLANTA COTTON STATEMENT.**

ATLANTA, GA., August 5, 1876.

Cotton quiet at 10c for middlings.

**MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.**

**Financial.**

New York, August 5.—Money easy: offered at 1 per cent.
Sterling steady at 6¼
Gold quiet at 111⅞@112.
Governments dull and steady; new fives 117¼.
State bonds quiet and nominal.
Stocks dull and steady; New York Central 106; Erie 13¼; Lake Shore 53⅝; Illinois Central 88; Pittsburg 95; Northwestern 39⅝; preferred 62⅝; Rock Island 105⅛.
Sub-treasury balances—gold $31,707,364; currency $39,773,480. The sub-treasurer paid out $494,000 on account of interest and for bonds $9,000.
Customs receipts to-day $353,000.

**OPENING QUOTATIONS.**

NEW YORK, August 5.—Cotton firm; sales 3,084 bales; uplands 12 1-16; Orleans 12¼.

Futures opened easier; August 12 3-16@12¼; September 11 29-32@11 15-16; October 11 11-16@11 23-32; November 11⅝@11 21-32; December 11⅝@11 11-16.

**CLOSING QUOTATIONS.**

**Cotton.**

NEW YORK, August 5—Cotton firm; sales 1,637 bales at 12 1-16@12¼.

Net receipts none; gross 1,467 bales.

Futures closed firm; sales 19,000 bales; August 12¼; September 12 1-32; October 11 27-32; November 11¾@11 25-32; December 11 25-32@11 13-16; January 11 29-32@11 15-16; February 12 1-16@12 3-32; March 12 7-32@12¼; April 12⅜@12 13-32; June 12 11-16@12 23-32; July 12 27-32@12⅞.

NEW ORLEANS, August 5.—Cotton strong; middlings 11¼; low middlings 10⅝, good ordinary 9⅝; net receipts 165 bales; gross 2.5; sales 700.

MOBILE, August 5.—Cotton firm; middlings 11, net receipts 35 bales; sales 50; exports coastwise 283 bales.

SAVANNAH, August 5—Cotton firm; middlings 11; net receipts 94 bales; sales 3; exports coastwise 340; continent 42.

CHARLESTON, August 5—Cotton steady; middlings 11⅛@11¼; net receipts 140 bales; sales 200; stock 2,543.

**Provisions, Grain, etc.**

NEW YORK, August 5.

Flour firm; less doing in consequence of the scarcity of desirable lots of all grades; common to fair extra southern $4 75@$5 85; good to choice do. $5 90@$8 50.

Wheat 1@2c better; moderate export and milling demand; inferior to fair winter red western 75@$1 00; new red Texas $1 11; new amber in voice $1 25; new white Tennessee $1 30.

Corn without materia, change; moderate export and home trade demand; yellow southern 63.

Oats a shade firmer; mixed western and state 30@40; white western and state 35½@58¼.

Coffee Rio quiet; cargoes quoted at 14¾@17¾ gold; job lots 14¼@18¾ gold.

Sugar firmer; better demand
Molasses firm; fair inquiry.
Rice quiet.
Naval stores steady.
Freights steady; cotton per sail 5 16; steam 5-16.

## Announcements.

**Correspondence.**

ATLANTA, GA., August 5, 1876.

*Hon. John H. James.*

DEAR SIR:—We think the time has come when men like yourself thoroughly identified with the interests of the people should enter the halls of the legislature. We know that your ambition has been higher and we hear that it is your intention to abandon politics altogether, but believing as we do that you can be of great service to Fulton county, and not only to Fulton county but the state at large, by accepting this position; we therefore beg that you will allow us the use of your name as a candidate to represent Fulton county in the lower house of the next legislature.

Very respectfully,
R. D. SPALDING,
A. C. & B. F. WYLY,
W. J. GARRETT,
W. D. ELLIS,
R. S. JACKSON,
E. W. MARSH,
CHAS. BEERMAN,
H. G. KUHRT,
J. G. REYNOLDS,
J. G. THROWER,
SAMUEL WEIL,
W. B SEALS,
SAM W. SMALL,
J. H. LOW, M. D.,
and others.

ATLANTA, GA., Aug. 5, 1876.

*Messrs R D Spaulding, A C & B F Wyly, E W Marsh, W D Ellis, W J Garrett, R S Jackson and others:*

GENTLEMEN—Your communication of this date asking me to become a candidate to represent Fulton county in the next session of the legislature in the house of representatives is before me. While I had determined to abandon politics, I yet consider it my duty if I can be of any service to the people to accept the position if they choose to honor me with it, and therefore announce myself as a candidate subject to the the democratic nomination on the 25th instant. If I should be elected, I can only promise to do all in my power to promote the interests of our county together with that of the whole state.

Thanking you for the proposed honor and soliciting the influence of all the ladies and the votes of all the gentlemen, I beg to be, very respectfully Your obedient servant,

JOHN H. JAMES.

FOR ORDINARY.

We are authorized to announce the name of Daniel Pittman as a candidate for reelection to the office of Ordinary of Fulton county; pledging him to continue the system of economy, reform and low taxes which has heretofore marked his administration. Subject to the nomination to be held on Friday, August 25th, 1876. aug6—dtd

EDGAR THOMPSON FOR ORDINARY.

We are authorized to announce Mr. Edgar Thompson as a candidate for Ordinary, subject to the action of the Democratic nomination, Friday, August 25, 1876. aug6—dtd

FOR TAX COLLECTOR.

I respectfully announce myself a candidate for Tax Collector of Fulton county, in the Democratic nomination, Friday, August 25th, 1876.
aug6—dtd SAMUEL R. HOYLE.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

Please announce the name of W. H. Patterson as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the Democratic nomination, August 25th, 1876. aug6—dtd

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

Geo. T. Fry is a candidate for the Legislature, subject to the action of the Democratic party of Fulton county, at the preliminary election to be held on Friday, the 25th day of August instant. If elected he will do all in his power to protect and foster the mechanical, manufacturing and laboring interests of the people, and to reduce the expense of government—municipal, county and State. aug6—dtd

**New Advertisements.**

GEORGIA, Fulton county.

Ordinary's Office, August 5, 1876.

ROBERT E GREEN, administrator of the estate of William E. Green, deceased, has applied for letters of dismission from said estate. This is therefore to notify all persons concerned to file their objections, if any they have, within the time prescribed by law, else letters will be granted the said applicant as applied for.

DANIEL PITTMAN,
aug6-w4m

## ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,

*RALEIGH, N. C.*

Rev. ALDERT SMEDES, D.D.........Rector
Rev. BENNETT SMEDES, A M.........Assistant

THE sixty-sixth term of this school will commence on the fourteenth day of September. For a circular, giving information, apply to the Rector.

Raleigh, N. C., July, 1876. aug6—d4t

## Local and Business Notices

**Important to Persons Visiting New York or the Centennial.**

GRAND UNION HOTEL, opposite Grand Central Depot. Baggage taken to and from this depot to Hotel free. 350 elegant rooms. Elevator. European plan Restaurant, supplied with the best. Prices moderate. Cars and stages pass this Hotel for all parts of the city, and to Philadelphia Depot for Centennial. june20 d&wtf

**Great Clearing Out Sale of Summer Dry Goods**

John Keely being determined to close out the entire of his summer stock, has reduced his prices so low that it will be impossible for purchasers to avoid buying the same. He will continue this sale until the last of August, and great bargains will be given as his stock is immense.

Black Grenadines reduced from 50 to 30 cents per yard.

Black Grenadines reduced from 65 to 40 cents per yard.

Elegant English De Beges reduced from 35 to 30 cents per yard.

20 pieces of choice Plaid Silk Poplins, reduced from 40 to 25 cents per yard.

75 pieces Beautiful Percals, 25 per cent, less than the price.

30 Black Lace Saques, reduced to a mere song so as to close out.

50 pieces of Plain White Victoria Lawns, reduced from 18 to 12½ cents per yard.

30 pieces of Plain White Victoria Lawns, reduced from 30 to 25 cents per yard.

150 pieces finest quality India Mulls, reduced to half price.

300 pieces of fine White Muslins in Checks, Stripes, Lace Stripes, Tuckings, etc, reduced to prices which must close them out very rapidly.

20 pieces Choice Fancy Grass Cloths, for suitings, something new, yard and a quarter wide, 12½ cents per yard, worth 35 cents

10 pieces Brown Dress Linens (all linen), 20 cents per yard, worth 30.

10 piece Brown Dress Linens (all linen), 25 cents per yard, reduced from 35.

Eighteen pieces very best grade brown dress linen, 30 cents, per yard; reduced from forty cents.

100 dozen of the Finest Silk Ties made, just reduced, 25 cents.

PARASOLS! PARASOLS! PARASOLS!

All reduced in price beyond competition.

Table Linens, Irish Linens, Bed Spreads, Towels, Napkins, Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, White Piques, Cassimeres, Bleached and Brown Domestic, and

50 pieces of White Pique at 6¼ cents per yard.

JUST RECEIVED.

50 pieces No 1 Printed Muslins.

10,000 yards choice embroideries at one-fourth their value.

Look for Bargains at JOHN KEELY'S.
aug6—d1t.

**White Pine Sashes Doors and Blinds**

JENNINGS & ASHLEY,
31 and 33 Broad street, near the Bridge.
july6—dtf

BLACK lace inserting and silk velvet ribbons in all widths at M. RICH'S.
aug6-1t

**Trunk Repairing.**

Send your trunks for repairs to the ATLANTA TRUNK FACTORY, 92 Whitehall street.
aug6-3t sun tues thur

THE best gents' dress shirts can be had at M. Rich's for $1, in all sizes from 14 to 17½. aug6-1t

**Satchels and Valises.**

500 hundred Ladies' and Gent's Valises, Satchels and Bags in Russia, Turkey Morocco and Goat Leather, just received at the ATLANTA TRUNK FACTORY, 92 Whitehall street.
aug6-3t sun tues thur

**Travelers Take Notice.**

TRUNKS! TRUNKS! TRUNKS!

The Great Southern Trunk Warehouse, located at 48 Whitehall street, has just received 500 new and elegant Saratoga trunks, gentlemen's sole leather trunks, European canvass duck covered trunks, extra large size packing trunks, ladies' satchels, bags, valises, shawl and trunk straps, and a general line of travelers' goods, all of which will be sold at prices which *defy competition, come from what quarter it may.* I extend a cordial invitation to the ladies and gentlemen in search of such goods to examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere

D. STEINHEIMER,
aug6-3t 48 Whitehall street.

**Trunks, Trunks.**

We offer 500 Ladies' Saratoga Trunks 20 per cent lower than any New York trunk. ATLANTA TRUNK FACTORY, 92 Whitehall street.
aug6-3t sun tues thur.

CENTENNIAL belts and fan-chains just received at M. RICH'S.
aug6-1t

**Information Wanted!**

"Where can I buy a fine Saratoga trunk?" At D. Steinheimer's, 48 Whitehall street.

"Who keeps the largest assortment of trunks?" D. Steinheimer, No. 48 Whitehall street.

"Tell me—where can I buy a fine satchel?" At D. Steinheimer's, No. 48 Whitehall street.

"Who sells trunks, satchels, valises bags and shawl straps the cheapest?" Answer—"D. Steinheimer, 48 Whitehall street.

The above are stubborn facts. My sales in that line of goods are the surest testimonials of public approval. A full and complete line of travelers' goods on hand at all times,

D. STEINHEIMER,
aug6-3t No. 48 Whitehall street.

LADIES, try M. Rich's Patent Roman corset. It is the easiest and best wearing corset and no breaking of steels. 1t

LADIES, if you want to save from $2 to $3, go to headquarters for Trunks, ATLANTA TRUNK FACTORY, 92 Whitehall street.
aug6-3t sun tues thur

### Church Directory.

SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER OF Washington and Mitchell streets. Rev. A T Spalding, pastor. Preaching at 10:30 A M and 8:15 P M, by Rev. A. B. Campbell, of Americus, Ga.

SIXTH METHODIST CHURCH, SOUTH, junction Peachtree street and Merritt's avenue, Rev W C Dunlap, pastor Preaching at 10:30 A M by Rev Dr Goodman, and at 8:15 P M by Rev J J. Ford. Sunday school at 9 A M. Prayer meeting weekly on Thursday night

ST. PAUL'S, M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH, CORner Bell and Hunter streets, Rev. W. A. Dodge, pastor. Preaching at 11 A. M., and 8 P. M., by the pastor. Sunday school at 4:00 P. M. sharp.

ST. PHILIPS CHURCH, CORNER HUNTER and Washington streets There will be divine service and communion at 10:30 A. M. by Rev Geo Macauley.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH Washington street, Rev Dr Leftwich, pastor. Preaching at 10:30 A M, and 8:15 P M, by Rev Isaac W Waddell.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH, REV. DR Harrison, pastor. Preaching at 10½ A M, and at 8:15 P M by Rev D F Hammond. Sunday school at 4 P M. Class meeting at 9 A M. Seats free. Strangers welcome.

REV. W. H. CRAWFORD, Cumberland Presbyterian, will preach at 11 A M, at the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner Whitehall and Hunter streets.

CUMBERLAND MISSION, MARIETTA, ST. Preaching at 3 P M, by Rev J B B Crawford.

EVANS CHAPEL, CORNER CHAPEL AND Stonewall streets, Rev W C Dunlap, pastor in charge. Funeral sermon of Rev John D Sharp, at 10:30 A. M., by the pastor. Memorial service at 8:15 P M. Sunday school at 3:15 P M.

TRINITY (METHODIST) CHURCH, CORNER Whitehall and Peters streets, Rev W F Cook pastor. Preaching at 10:45 A M, by Rev Dr A G Haygood. Sunday school at 9:30 A M.

Y. M. C. A. PRAYER MEETINGS. HALL 65 Whitehall street. Prayer meetings as follows: At the Atlanta Benevolent Home at 4 P M; Jail at 2; Surgical Institute at 3; Y M C A Hall at 5 P M. All are cordially invited.

## By JOYNER & ELLIS.

ON WEDNESDAY, 9th August, 9 o'clock, we will sell in front of store, Six Walnut Sideboards, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Bureaus, Feathers, Chairs, Tables, Stoves, with other desirable Furniture, 30 barrels Flour, Mackerel and other Groceries. aug6-d3t

## New Advertisements.

GEORGIA, Fulton County.

Ordinary's Office, August 5, 1876.

W. O. TUGGLE, Executor of the estate of J H Callaway, deceased, has applied for leave to sell the real estate of said deceased.

This is therefore to notify all persons concerned to file their objections, if any they have, within the time prescribed by law else leave to sell will be granted said applicant as applied for.

DANIEL PITTMAN,
aug6-w4w Ordinary.

GEORGIA, Fulton county.

Ordinary's Office, August 5th, 1876.

Z. A. RICE has applied for letters of administration on the estate of Jacob Baer, deceased.

This is therefore to notify all persons concerned to file their objections, if any they have, within the time prescribed by law, else letters will be granted said applicant as applied for.

DANIEL PITTMAN,
aug6-w4w Ordinary

GEORGIA, Fulton County.

Ordinary's Office, August 5th, 1876.

J. B TIPPEN, guardian of Anne Coe and Hayden Coe, minors, has applied for letters of dismission from said trust.

This is therefore to notify all persons concerned to file their objections, if any exist, within the time precribed by law else letters will be granted said applicant as applied for

DANIEL PITTMAN,
aug6—w3m Ordinary.

GEORGIA, Fulton County.

Ordinary's Office, August 5, 1876.

JOHN J. BAIN, administrator of the estate of Thomas W Wood has applied for letters of dismission from said estate

This is therefore to notify all persons concerned to file their objections, if any they have, within the me prescribed by law, else letters will be granted said applicant as applied for.

DANIEL PITTMAN,
aug6w3m Ordinary.

GEORGIA, Fulton county,

Ordinary's Office, August 5, 1876.

E. A. ANGIER, administrator of the estate of P. H Oelrich, deceased, has applied for leave to sell the land of said deceased.

This is therefore to notify all persons concerned to file their objections, if any they have, within the time prescribed by law, else leave will be granted said applicant as applied for.

DANIEL PITTMAN,
july8—w4w Ordinary

GENERAL AGENCY

—OF THE—

## American Cotton Tie COMPANY, LIMITED.

47 CARONDELET ST.,
New Orleans, July 22, 1876.

TO PLANTERS AND DEALERS IN COTTON TIES.

PLEASE take notice, that whereas there are being offered for sale in your locality by parties not licensed by us Iron Cotton Ties with buckles having an open slot through one bar of the buckle leading into a mortise. We caution you not to make use or sell any such Ties either with new Buckles and Bands, or so-called secondhand Buckles in combination with new or pieced Bands, unless bought from or through our duly authorized agents.

Our Arrow and other Open Slot Buckles for several years past have been sold and stamped "Licensed to use once only."

Our attorneys are instructed to bring suit against all persons violating our patent rights

For the American Cotton Tie Company, Limited.
F. COOK, Gen'l Legal Agent.

Agents in Atlanta:
WILLIAMS, LANGSTON & CRANE,
W. M. & R. J. LOWRY.
aug6-dlm

## Postponed Int'ral Revenue Sale.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,
Deputy Collector's Office, 4th District, Georgia,
ATLANTA, August 5th, 1876.

Notice is hereby given, that the sale of real estate, distrained on as the property of Wilson L. Thrasher, and heretofore advertised to be sold this day, is hereby postponed until Wednesday, the 30th instant, at 10 o'clock a m.

AUGUSTUS FLESH,
aug6—1t Deputy Collector.

## SOUTHERN Masonic Female College.

This Institution re-opens the 28 h instant. Well qualified and experienced teachers in every Department. Thoroughness of scholarship and discipline in habit are here maintained Economy suited to the times is also practiced. Dress is restricted and board reduced. The whole expenses for the year, including board, tuition and incidentals will not exceed $200 per annum.

For particulars address
Rev. J. N. BRADSHAW, President.
Covington, Ga., August 6, 1876—dsu&1w&w3t

**DeKalb County Sheriff's Sales for September, 1876.**

WILL be sold before the court house door, in the town of Decatur, DeKalb county, Georgia, within the legal hours of sale, on the first Tuesday in September next, the following property, to-wit:

One house and lot in the town of Stone Mountain, on Tower's street, adjoining Dr Simmons, J W Scruggs and others, containing one-half acre, more or less, and known as the Mrs Lyman place, by virtue of and to satisfy three Justices Court fi fas issued by the Justice Court of Stone Mountain District, in favor of Robert J Hadden against Sarah Lyman. Levy made by H J Holly, L C, and return to me.

Also, at the same time and place, one-half acre of land in the town of Stone Mountain, adjoining lands of A S McKinney and others, in the part of said town known as Shermantown, and which the defendant resides. Levied on by virtue of and to satisfy a fi fa issued from the Justices Court of District, in favor of A C Nesbet against Peter Rollins. Levy made by H J Holly, L C, and returned to me.

Also, at the same time and place, one town lot in the town of Stone Mountain, known as the Morgan Veal lot. Levied on by virtue of and to satisfy a tax fi fa issued by P B McCurdy, tax collector, vs Morgan Veal, for his State and county tax for the year 1874, and transferred to J mes L Kilgore. Levy made by H J Holly, L C, and returned to me. August 5, 1876.

JAMES HUNTER,
aug6—wtd Sheriff.

## Farnum House,

One hundred yards west of Public Square,

DAWSON..................GEORGIA.

Board, $2 00 per day.

W. W. FARNUM..................Proprietor.
aug6—d3m

## For the Fall Trade.

## HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR

## Wholesale Druggists

No. 11 North Pryor street, Atlanta, Ga.,

—AND—

Nos. 82 and 84 Cherry street, Macon, Georgia,

OFFER to prompt paying dealers the largest stocks of reliable Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, White Lead, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Putty, Soda, Pepper, Ginger, Snuff, Starch, Matches, Indigo, Madder, etc., etc., to be found in the Southern States, on most favorable terms.

## Now Coming In.

One car load Blue Stone.
One car load Copperas.
One car load Strictly Pure White Lead.

Dealers of good credit, who are not already our patrons, are invited to become such.

HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR,
No. 11 North Pryor street,
Atlanta, Ga.,
or Nos. 82 and 84 Cherry street,
aug6 dtf Macon, Ga.

J. GUTHMAN. M. HAILBRONN.

## Gate City Vinegar Works.

WE want the people of Georgia to understand that the Gate City Vinegar Works is the peer of any similar establishment in the United States. We court competition, and conquer it by the superior quality of the goods we furnish. Ours is

**PURE CIDER VINEGAR;**

its excellence GUARANTEED. We deliver it as cheap (freightage omitted) as it can be furnished in the Northern markets.

**TRY US.**

Support and encourage home interests and enterprise. ISAAC GUTHMAN & CO.,
No. 17 Broad street,
aug6—dsun&tues1m Atlanta, Ga.

## Ten Cent Column.

Advertisements of "Wanted, "For Sale," "To Rent," "Lost and Found," &c., will be inserted in this column at Ten Cents a line, each insertion. All advertisements in this column must be paid for in advance; and none will be taken for less than thirty cents.

A STORE ROOM and a pleasant suit of rooms for rent. Enquire of Dr. S. F. Salter, No. 59 Broad street. aug6—d1t

FOR RENT—Two houses on Whitehall street, Nos. 177 and 183. Apply to J. Smith, 65½ or 173 Whitehall. june18-deuntf

FOR RENT—Boarding house centrally located. A part of rent taken in board. Apply to F., Constitution office. june17—su&tuestf

SPOONS, Forks, Castors, Fine Cutlery, Chandeliers, Hall and Parlor Lamps, at auction prices at McBride's. july9—dsun&wed4w

NEW YORK BOARDING—33 West 23d Street. Central location. Moderate charges. Superior board. Family and single rooms.
july11—d3taw16t

FOR SALE—A pair of young well broke, good size Mules. Apply at Sciple & Sons' Coal Yard 59 Decatur street july5 -d3t

LOST—On the night of the 3d instant, somewhere about the office of the Kimball House, a Red Morocco Memorandum Book, containing bills, railroad passes, etc., valuable only to the owner. The finder will confer a favor by leaving the same at the office of the Kimball House.
aug6—d3t-d-h

CONCORD GRAPES—Charlie Jennings, at Jennings & Ashley's, 31 Broad street
aug4—dtf

TO EXCHANGE—A central lot on the east corner of Pryor and Hunter streets, with two small houses on it, will be exchanged for a residence on one of the street car lines. Apply to A. Leyden. july30—d1w

BOARDING—Two desirable rooms with first-class board, at No. 97 East Mitchell street, if applied for at once Mrs. S. J. Jackson.
july30—d1w

WANTED—Situations as teachers in the same or in different towns by two young ladies: one, as a music teacher; the other, as teacher of literary branches. References given. Address "Teacher," Constitution office. july26-d1w

FOR RENT—Brick Store No. 294 Decatur street. Apply to Dr. Marvin, up-stairs
july21—dtf

## New Advertisements.

## Mrs. Claude Wilson,

WIDOW of Gen. Claudius C. Wilson, of Savannah, has leased that new brown stone building, containing all the improvements, on Marietta street, opposite the Capitol, and is prepared to furnish parties desiring board with the very best accommodations.

References—Hons. Thomas M. Norwood and H. E. Lester, of Savannah, and Judge R. H. Clarke, and others, of Atlanta aug6-d1t

**Administrator's Sale.**

BY virtue of an order from the Court of Ordinary of Fulton county, will be sold on the first Tuesday in September, 1876, at the court house door, in said county, between the legal hours of sale, the following property, to-wit:

One undivided half interest in five acres of land, more or less, bounded on the north by lands of Wesley Elliott for 381¼ feet, said line bearing south 80 deg. W; on the east by land of Thomas Alexander, 417¼ feet, the line bearing due north 80 deg. E, and on the west by land of Jackson Jett 417 5-12 feet.

Also, five acres of land, more or less, bounded on the east by Thomas Alexander's land, on the south by land of Louis Vogelsberger, on the west by Wm. Groft's, on the north by Jackson Jett.

The two tracts being part of land lot No. 116, in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia. The property of Louis Vogelsberger, deceased, and resold at the risk of Rasmus M. Bowden, the purchaser at a former sale, and who failed to comply with terms of the sale.

Terms cash. August 4, 1876.

CHARLES BEERMAN, Administrator of Louis Vogelsberger, deceased.
Atlanta, August 6, 1876—dlaw4w

## Dissolution.

THE firm of DESAULLES & KROUSE is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Krouse retiring. The business will be conducted hereafter at the same stand by Louis de Saulles, who assumes all the liabilities of the firm, and alone is authorized to collect the accounts due.

LOUIS DESAULLES.
HARRY KROUSE.

Atlanta, Ga., August 5th, 187 —d1t

OFFICIAL DRAWING OF THE

## GEORGIA STATE LOTTERY,

For the benefit of the Orphans' Home and Free School.

Morning Supplementary, Class 373, Aug 5, 1876

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 59 | 63 | 74 | 9 | 55 | 21 | 62 | 29 | 60 | 18 | 76 | 39 |

Evening Supplementary, Class 374, Aug. 5, 1876.

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 21 | 74 | 67 | 66 | 37 | 56 | 75 | 36 | 73 | 44 | 46 | 63 |

Witness my hand, at Atlanta, Ga., this 5th day of August, 1876. E. S. MORRIS,
aug6—dtf Manager.

## For Sale.

A CHARMING RESIDENCE in one of the most delightful parts of the city. The lot contains 1 1-6 acres, well stocked with fruit trees, grape vines, etc. Has a comfortable and very convenient 4-room cottage upon it, and good well of cold freestone water. The lot is just far enough from the center of the city to be free from all malarial influences, and has one of the finest views to be obtained in the city.

Price low and terms very easy. Owners only reason for selling being that he is about to leave the city.

Also, a fine Horse and Carriage.

Apply to G. W. ADAIR, Wall street, or D. A. SPENCER, Austell building. july30—suntf

S. B. SPENCER. W. A. SPENCER.

## SPENCER & SPENCER,

## Attorneys at Law.

OFFICE, corner Whitehall and Alabama streets, Lynch building. All business entrusted to us will receive prompt and undivided attention.

Atlanta, Feb, 19, 1876—feb20-dsuntf

## Jeff Davis House,

By MRS. T. J. S. CLARKE,

NEWNAN.................GEORGIA,

LARGE rooms for transient and summer visitors The traveling public would do well to give her house a call. aug6—dtf

## For Sale or Exchange.

PLANTATION, 1200 acres—300 in cultivation, in Lawrence county, Arkansas, on Black river, opposite Powhatan, the county site. Steamboats passing daily, and ten miles from St. Louis and Little Rock Railroad. Considered the best stock farm in N. E. Arkansas. Convenient to New Orleans, St. Louis and Memphis markets. Society and health the best. Would exchange for similar property convenient to this city. Address P. O. Box 201. aug6—dthur&sun

## Virginia Military Institute

A limited number of vacancies will exist in this well known Institution. Those wishing appointments as cadets will address, without delay,

Gen. FRANCIS H. SMITH, Sup't
aug6—d3aw4w Lexington, Va.

WESLEYAN

## FEMALE COLLEGE,

MACON, GA.

The Thirty-ninth Annual Session will begin

## Wednesday, Sept. 20, 1876,

with a full Faculty of Professors and Teachers.

THIS IS A

**HOME INSTITUTION**

of the highest grade. Its long list of graduates found in every part of the South is its best recommendation.

Advantages, educational, social and religious, unsurpassed.

For particulars address
REV. W. C. BASS, D.D., President.
or REV. C. W. SMITH, D.D., Secretary.
july30—d2m

## Professional Cards.

JOHN L. HOPKINS. JOHN T. GLENN.

HOPKINS & GLENN,

**Attorneys at Law,**

ATLANTA, GA.
aug6—d1m